The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,795 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L	CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Sept.
—	ASSAM	3938	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L	SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th "
M	BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th "
L	THAMES	4401	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Hasetwood	29th "
L	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M	PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L	RAVENNA	3572	700	A. R. Daniell	19th "
—	SIAM	3941	500	R. F. Brisoux	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A Steam-tender will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

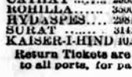
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3580	700	W. Barratt	15th "
HYDASPES	2984	400	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4053	700	E. G. Stead	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	28th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th "
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th "
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 110

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886

SPECIAL ATTENTION.—Arrival of fresh batch of ARAB HORSES per s.s. HENRY BALCKOO, at Mr. Cooverjee Ardeseer's Commission Stable, Bhendi Bazar, amongst them are good Racers, Chargers, and best Ponies. An early inspection is solicited.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

Meadow Street, Fort.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,
MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash, ½ bottle, Re. 1-12; per bottle, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the STORES are now ready and will be exchanged for Banker's Receipts on application.

W. J. ESSAI,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 8th September 1886.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase, whether in one lot or separate, of the cotton presses belonging to the abovenamed Company, situated at Akola and Ahmednugur.

Sealed Tenders for the above will be received at the Company's offices, No. 18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1886.

The shareholders and proprietors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
p. p., HARVEY & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette
Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs.	a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1	8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	"
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	"

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	"
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

Samples free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	...	...	Rs. 25
" sterling silver case	...	...	" 40
In hunting white metal case	...	...	" 28
" sterling silver case	...	...	" 45
In cut hunting white metal case	...	...	" 30
" sterling silver case	...	...	" 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of them constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
THE HARDEN "STAR".

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC	****	do.	" 36 0	" 70 0
COGNAC	***	do.	" 32 0	" 62 0
COGNAC	**	do.	" 27 8	" 53 0
COGNAC	*	do.	" 25 8	" 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			" 22 8	" 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OWNER ORDERED TO BURMAH.

A BROWN ARAB COLT "LATCHKEY" 2 years, 15-1, imported specially for owner. The most promising young Arab in India. Price Rs. 5,000.

☞ Apply to Capt. E. LOCKE ELLIOT, 1st Lancers, 2 Cavalry Lines, Poonah.

If not previously sold will be auctioned to Highest Bidder, on the 21st Instant, at the GRAND STAND, Poonah, at 4 p.m., by

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Auctioneers.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "THE TRUSTEES and MORTGAGEES POWER ACT 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CHARLES MATHEWS, formerly Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, and Surveyor to the Port of Bombay, but late of No. 13, Cambridge Villa, Arundel Road, Dorking, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at No. 13, Cambridge Villa aforesaid on the 5th day of November 1885, and Probate of an authenticated copy of whose Will was on the 9th day of July 1886, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Charles James Hall, Engineer, Fort Malleable Iron Mint, Bombay, one of the Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency (reserving the right of Thomas Anderson, the other Executor named in the said Will, to come in and apply for Probate thereof) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said CHARLES JAMES HALL, on his behalf at their office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of October 1886, as after that date the said Charles James Hall as such Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have noticed as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. Dated this 13th day of September, 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Executor's Solicitors.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or Six Shillings and Threepence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 23rd instant., to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 16th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT has come to the knowledge of the undersigned that on account of increasing demand of the celebrated *hand-made* "Mission" Table-linen, Shikar Cloth, &c., some dealers here have imported machine-made cloth, in imitation of the Original Mission goods; intending purchasers are therefore requested to note that goods not bearing the label of the "Basel Mission Industrial Establishments" are not genuine. ORIGINAL MISSION goods can be had retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., Fort, or wholesale from the undersigned, 32, Meadow Street, Fort.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishments.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSSABHAI FURDOONJEE MOGUL, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Churney or or Karelwaddy Road in the Island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the collector of land revenue under old No. 45, new No. 294, old survey No. 111, and New Survey Nos. 11-809) and 2-8095, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to Kalkhoosro bin Merban Eranee, on or towards the west by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Kooka, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Churney or Karelwaddy Road, and on or towards the south by a Sweeper's passage.—Dated this 20th day of September 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTUM,
Purchaser's Attornies.

NOW READY
MATRICULATION MECHANICS;
BY
K. D. NAEGAMVALA.
PRICE:
Re. 1; post free Re. 1-2-0; by V. P. Post Re. 1-4-0.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON (FOR LADIES),
43 and 45, Harley Street, W.
PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Principal—THE REV. CANON ELWYN.
Lady Resident—MISS CROUDACE.
Michaelmas Term begins October 4th.

Girls are admitted into the College at 14 years of age Instruction is given by Professors. Arrangements for boarding pupils can be made with Miss Wood, 41, Harley Street, and Miss Knott, 2, Brunswick Place, who will take entire charge of girls whose parents are abroad. These Boarding Houses are sanctioned by the Committee and Council of the College.

College Fees, 25 to 30 Guineas a year. Boarding Fees, 66. Guineas. For further particulars address to the Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Lady Superintendent—MISS HAY.
MICHAELMAS TERM begins Sept. 27.
For Prospectus apply to SECRETARY,
43, Harley Street, W.

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GLASSES!!
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JUST RECEIVED
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
OPERA GLASSES,
FIELD GLASSES,
MARINE GLASSES,
TELESCOPES.
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COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay.	Covering, dammering, &c., packages and drawing off porter.	Under Schedule No. 11.	Tenders to be received on 8th Nov. 1886.
	Hospital bedding & clothing (General contract.)	Do. No. 22.	Do. 22nd do.
	Hired boat tonnage, sea and land carriage.	Do. No. 23.	Do. 11th do.
	Tonnage on country craft, sea and land carriage from Bombay to Vengorla, Mandvi, Persian Gulf, Aden, &c.	Do. No. 23 B. and No. 2 Amalgamated.	Do. 15th do.
	Hiredbe garies, &c., and hammallage.	Do. No. 36.	Do. 18th do.
Bombay ... Poona ..... Ahmednagar Mhow ..... Nussurabad Neemuch .. Karachi .. Hyderabad Deesa ..... Ahmedabad Jubbulpore.	Tinning cooking utensils.	Do. No. 12.	Do. 8th do.
	Stationery and book binding.	Do. No. 13.	Do. do.
	Purchase of litter of transport and slaughter cattle.	Do. No. 15.	Do. 11th do.
	Hospital bedding, clothing (local contract.)	Do. No. 22.	Do. 22nd do.
	Gal, champagne, lime juice, &c.	Do. No. 26.	Do. 11th do.
	Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, &c.	Do. No. 27.	Do. 15th do.
	Firewood and charcoal.	Do. No. 28.	Do. do.
	Coffee.	Do. No. 29.	Do. do.
Karachi	Covering, dammering packages, &c.	Under Schedule No. 11.	Tenders to be received on 8th Nov. 1886.
Karachi .... Poona	Steam coal, English, for Bakery.	Do. No. 25.	Do. 11th do.

Tenders for the purchase of litter under schedule No. 15 will not be received at Poona.

The Tenders for the supply of hospital bedding and clothing under Schedule No. 22 will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, instead of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay.

The Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, will also receive tenders for the supply of steam coal, under Schedule No. 25, required for the Government Bakeries at Poona and Karachi.

E. S. WALCOTT,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 14th September 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th September 1886, at 6 o'clock p. m.

H. P. YELD, Surg.-Major,
Hon. Secretary.

20th September, 1886.

CAPTAIN M. H. HAYS, HAVING ARRIVED at Poona, will, by kind permission of the Stewards of the Poona Races, hold a CLASS for PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in HORSE-BREAKING, in the paddock on the race-course, on THURSDAY, next, the 23rd September, at 8 a.m., and on FRIDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

Since Captain Hayes was last in this presidency, he has made, in his methods of breaking, many improvements, which he desires to show to his former pupils, whom he cordially invites to attend. Any new members joining this class can do so on payment of Rs. 25, *i.e.*, half the usual fee.

Address.—POONA HOTEL, Poona.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

JUST RECEIVED TIN TRUNKS in all sizes, very durable and strong; also Tin Trays, from Re. 1. Handy Cash Drawers, from Rs. 9-4. SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED—A DOCTOR for the s. s. King Arthur. Apply to the Bombay and Persian S. N. Co., Limited.

ICES, WINES, SPIRITS and MOCHA COFFEE, of the best quality. Try at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

WANTED—A BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, for twelve months or shorter period. Rent Moderate. Apply "N.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOARD and LODGING at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Prince's Dock. Lofty and Ventilated Rooms, for family and single gentleman. Terms, Rs. 3 per diem. Separate arrangements by the month.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., &c., Railway, Wood and Tin works; also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody and Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mill Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo Street, Fort, or Parel Works.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioulevsky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

WANTED, immediately, a European Catholic NURSE, middle-aged, to take charge of three children. Address T. S. HAMILTON, C. S., Sholapur.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt. Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MATHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS desires a re-engagement to teach, and if required, take entire charge of children, not under eight years old; or, as companion to a lady.—Address "M. D.," care of Lady Clements-Smith, Colombo.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—Advertiser aged 28, Single, seeks a re-engagement in India or Burmah. First class testimonials. The branch he is now leaving has just done by far the most successful season on record. Disengaged early in November—"MANCHESTER," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

"NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS."—In Ecru, Coffee, Cream and White selected from a large quantity of the newest and prettiest Designs, 3 yards long and from Rs. 2-8 to 3-12 per of pair. They are of wonderful value and sure to please. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS for Parsi Ladies, Gentlemen and Children—Ladies' companions in plush and leather, beautiful solid leather writing desks, musical toys and a large stock of fancy and useful articles just unpacked. Inspection solicited at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate street.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS, IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies, Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 23rd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time) and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified below for a period of 15 months from 1st January, 1887, to 31st of March, 1888, but the contract for the purchase of empty hogsheads will be for the official year 1887-88. Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on aplication at the above offices.

	Under Schedule	Tenders to be received on
FOR ADEN.— Kurbee and Straw..	No. 18.	6th October 1886.
Firewood and Charcoal	No. 19.	do.
Shoeing Comst Cattle	No. 20.	do.
Purchase of empty casks	No. 21.	do.
Butter and Milk	No. 22.	12th October, 1886
Oils	No. 23.	do.
Arrowroot, Lime Juice, Crockery, and Chinaware	No. 24.	do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Aug., 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad.. Mhow ..... Ahmedabad..	Carriage for the conveyance of Furneal Parties, &c., and Coffins.	Under schedule No. 3	Tenders to be received on 5th Oct. 1886	
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar Mhow ..... Nussirabad.. Neemuch	Wooden articles Copper, iron and Tinware, Crockery and Chinaware.	Do. 4	Do.	Do.
Karachi .... Hyderabad.. Deesa ..... Ahmedabad.. Jubbulpore..	Leather articles, Bamboo and Rattan articles &c. Country Medicines.	Do. 5 Do. 9	Do. Do.	Do Do. 11th Oct. 1886
Bombay ..... Poona ..... Karrachi.....	Fish salted.	Do. 6	Do.	Do.
Bombay	Iron country.	Do. 8	Do.	Do.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 17th Aug., 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequels of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally seen beneath the shoulder, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every bottle. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not insure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Lasts Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orfebrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses:

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail Phaeton, convertible into a cart, with folding steps and lady's seat back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

A very free mover in saddle and harness.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years,

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 63,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Joust & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil ...	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand..	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiraus	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	20 0	...
BRANDY, Harton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.

LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Pre-mium, White Seal, Dry.....	" 50 0	" 53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 56 0	" 59 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 36 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN

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Goldlack, extra.....	" 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" 32 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 29 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port. "	" 38 0	...

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From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	" 10 8	...
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 19 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Uru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARSKY.

Carlovitz	" 12 0	...

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Hars ..... { Span }	" 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules..	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** "	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 24 0	
"	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0	

BEER.

	For doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 4	" 3
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ..
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ..
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 4 4	" ..
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque " 21 Bottles	" 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ..
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	..
Finest do	" 20 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 2½ lbs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ..... " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality.. ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 9
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 0 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 0 12

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

	Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox) ..... per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef ..... " 2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef ..... " 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef ..... " 2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn ..... " 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef ..... " 2 lbs.	0 12
do. ..... " 1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues ..... " ½ lbs.	0 8

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Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
RA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Malda (s), from Aden. Yesterday—Bhownuggur (s), from Bhownuggur; Cathay (s), London; and Naigore (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; and Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended the 11th instant shows an increase of Rs. 84,485 in receipts.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kirby Hall and Persia entered the dock, and the s. s. Cascapedia and Yesso left on Sunday last. The s. s. Cathay, Kashgar and Niagara entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The game this afternoon (weather permitting) will be:—Black and Yellow: Mr. Arthur, Mr. Gray, Mr. Pease and Mr. Savile *vs.* Mr. Craigie, Mr. Baker, Mr. Barton, Mr. Cleete and Mr. Macrae. Play will commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. Ismail Khan, Nawab of Jowrah, accompanied by twenty followers, arrived here on Sunday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Dongersey Street, Malabar Hill.

A YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.—Jewajee Bhucher, living in Bapoo Khote Street, reported to the police that his daughter, aged 17 years, left his house on the 18th instant, and has not since been heard of. She had on gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 350.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at Mombadevie, on the body of a Hindu lad, apparently about 15 years of age, whose dead body was found floating yesterday morning in the Mombadevie Tank. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following progamme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	La Belle Helene	Offenbach
Grand Selection	From Gustavus II.	Auber
Valse	Les Squrire	Waldteufel
	Menuet	Borcherini
Valse	La Manolo	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Yesterday afternoon, Gowind Bhewa, aged 40 years, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock, while passing along the Dock yard, was knocked down by a labour cart, and one of the wheels passing over his left leg, he sustained a compound fracture, and also had his ankle dislocated. The injured man man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the leg was amputated.

A NEW CONFRATERNITY.—On Sunday last, a number of young men of the Church of N. S. das Victorias, Mahim, were admitted to the new Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The altar was tastefully decorated. The Mass commenced at 8 a. m., the vicar of the church bring the celebrant. After the Mass the Vicar General, the Rev. Father Peters, S. J., spoke most eloquently, and his address had a touching effect on the congregation assembled. The Mass and the hymns were sung by the infant choir

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Luximon Hurry, aged 30 years, a labourer, addicted to drink, and living at Duncan Road. About two weeks ago, while going up a staircase, he missed his footing and fell, whereby he sustained serious injury to his head. He was treated at his own house; but four days ago tetanus supervened, and his friends removed him to the hospital, where he died at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Abdool Ismail, a Mahomedan vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued Rs. 1-8, the property of Habibkhan Goolkhan, on Saturday. The complainant, who is a sepoy in the service of the Raja of Rutlam, on Saturday afternoon visited the Albert Museum, and on entering the premises left the umbrella in question at the doorway. In about half an hour he returned and found his umbrella missing. He was about to make enquiries when he saw the accused in the custody of the police with the umbrella in his possession. Accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE PRESS.

AFFAIRS AT KOLHAPUR.

WE do not know what authority our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has to say that the Regency at Kolhapur is not working well and that there are chances of a joint administration being proposed for Kolhapur. The matter, we are told, will not be taken up until the *pucka* Political Agent, Col. Reeves, returns. We are glad Government has made up its mind to wait till then. Unfortunately, for Kolhapur the affairs of the Regency have, since the death of the much lamented Abhasheb, been completely in the hands of a man of rather too strong views and we feel no hesitation in saying that a Council of Regency can never work without friction under a head that has the least of accommodating spirit in him. In a native State like Kolhapur where things have yet to settle down, the necessity of a more calm, considerate, and sympathising guide is the greatest and so long as such a guide has not been given to Kolhapur in the altered state of things, it would not be safe to pronouce judgment upon the form of government that has not had its full trial.—*Mahratta.*

BENGAL.

THE LATE ALEXANDER BRAND INGLIS.—To many in Calcutta the announcement of the death of Mr. A. B. Inglis, of the firm of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Company, which took place in London on Monday last, will bring a sense of genuine regret and personal loss. Friends had before been informed by letter of a dangerous illness which had seemed to yield to a successful operation; but the news had barely given rise to a definite hope when the telegram arrived that destroyed it. Mr. Inglis came to Calcutta in 1859, and finally left it in 1883, having thus been 24 years in the city. He was universally regarded as a business-man possessing the best qualities of a broad and shrewd Scotchman of the best type, upright and honourable in all his transactions, persevering, courageous, and yet prudent. In social life Mr. Inglis was widely and highly esteemed; and to those who knew him well and had an insight into his personal character, it was pleasant to see the respect in which he was everywhere held, tinged in many cases with the warmth of feeling awakened by kindly acts. His election as Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and his appointment to the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, showed that business circles and the Government had both in turn confirmed the high opinion formed of him by his friends, and were glad of the opportunity of giving him successively a wider and a higher sphere of usefulness. Mr. Inglis was a Deacon, and afterwards an Elder, of the Free Church of Scotland. Himself a son of the Manse, he always took an active and a lively interest in the Church, to which his business habits and long experience enabled him to render signal service. He has left a widow and eight children, for whom much sympathy is felt in their great sorrow.—*Englishman*

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY IN BURMA.

ON the resumption of the debate on the Adress in the House of Commons, on August 30, Mr. Samuel Smith, as an amendment, proposed to add, at end:—"That this House humbly expresses its regret at the continuance of the war in Upper Burma, and the great extension of milatary operations occasioned thereby, and humbly represents to her Majesty that the expenses of the said war should not be borne exclusively by India." He thought he might perhaps have gone further, and have condemned by his motion not only the continuance of the war, but the whole policy which led to it. We were now confronted with what was nothing else but a national uprising of the Burmese against us, and we were compelled to resort to the most hateful means to suppress it. We had caused more misery in the country during our presence there than had resulted from all the six years of Theebaw's rule. For the English to annex Burma was as much to be condemned as the occupation of Tonquin or Madagascar by the French. But the special object of his motion was to protest against throwing the whole cost of the war upon India. The native feeling of India was entirely opposed to the war, and it was certainly the case that England only was interested in it. He pointed to the poverty of the people of India, to the excessive taxation of some of the necessaries of life, and to the encouragement of the liquor traffic in that country. He warned the House that in a few years we might expect another cycle of famines in our great dependency, which would be in a state of bankruptcy, unless more care were taken of its finances. A feeling of discontent was rapidly growing among the natives at the costliness of our Government, and we must change our policy if we wish to retain their confidence. He asked the House to agree to the motion on the ground of justice, because this was a war undertaken rather for Imperial than Indian interests. He asked it on the ground of mercy, because India was a poor and heavily taxed country, and he asked it on the ground of policy, because it would increase the loyalty of our Indian fellow-subjects.

Mr. Buchanan, in seconding the motion, said there had been no justification from those responsible in India of the annexation, and while the warlike forces had increased five-fold since the original estimate of the cost, the only figures before Parliament were such as could not be accepted as giving anything like a full and complete account of the expenses. After criticising the appointment of the Commissioners to deal with the delimitation of the Chinese frontier, and the frontier trade with China, he maintained that, as far as one could make out from the effects of the treaties, China seemed to have got everything she wanted, while, on the other hand, the opening up the trade between this country and China *via* Burma was not greatly facilitated by the treaties. The precedents for throwing the expense of the expedition on India were two, the Persian war and the Afghan war. It seemed to him, however, that if they were going to throw the whole of the expense of this expedition on the Indian Exchequer they must show a stronger case of its being a war exclusively in the interests of India. He did not think that the House was prepared to admit that the Burmese war was in any sense exclusively an Indian war, and one in which Imperial interests had no part.

Mr. Cremer moved to amend the proposed amendment by leaving out the words after "Burma, and," in order to add: "at learning that the Government have resolved to persevere in their policy of annexation, especially as the native population have, by their active hostility and armed resistance to the invading forces, shown that they have no desire to live under British rule." He agreed with the amendment of the hon. member, but thought it hardly went far enough. The House ought to express an opinion upon the actual character of the war. If the object of the British Government had been simply to depose Theebaw, why did they not set up another monarch connected with the royal family in Burma? Lord Harris said in the last Parliament that there were about seventy branches of the royal family, and surely some one could have been found among them who was fitted to occupy the throne. He had brought forward his amendment not because of the expense that had been entailed, but because he believed the Government had violated the proclamation in which it was solemnly stated that her Majesty's Government did not desire any further extension of her Majesty's dominions in India. The proclamation was a wise one, and he held that it was unwise to withdraw from the spirit and letter of that declaration. He was unable to find any reason for beginning and continuing the war.

Sir J. Gorst intimated that a Blue-book would be shortly published, which would give full information with regard to Burmese affairs; and, in discussing the amendments he traced the history of the war and pointed out that the late Government, as well as their predecessors and the present Government, had come to the conclusion that it was necessary for the safety of British Burma and the interest of India. He denied that it was undertaken in an aggressive spirit. There had been no undue prolongation of the war or any unnecessary violence, and as to the system of dacoity, it was not worse now than it had been in the past, and there was no dislike among the peaceable natives to British rule. As to the proposal to enthrone a native prince, there was not one who, in the opinion of Lord Dufferin, was fitted for the position, and the present Government, as well as their predecessors, had been compelled to decide in favour of annexation. As to the expense of the expedition, there was no reason or precedent for setting aside the usual practice of defraying it out of the revenues of India, as it was essentially undertaken in Indian interests. He looked hopefully at the future of the country, and saw no reason why in the course of a year or so, it should not be quiet. There were some 15,000 troops there now, and in the cold season there would be a force of 30,000 men under Sir H. Macpherson together with an armed flotilla on the river, which it was anticipated would be amply sufficient to put down all resistance.

Sir G. Campbell was not altogether reassured by the statements of the Under-Secretary.

Mr. Bryce wished merely to make a few remarks upon one of the points raised by the hon. member for West Edinburgh, who had averted to the convention between this country and China. The hon. member had made some remarks which, for his own part, he would be sorry to pass by, because in that case it might be thought that the late Government, in whose time this convention had been concluded, admitted the justice of the reflections made by the hon. member. He would ask the House to remember that this convention had only been concluded on June 24, and had not yet been presented to the House. It was therefore, in his opinion, premature to discuss the convention at the present time. It would be presented to the House, and it would then be possible for the hon. member if he did not think the convention satisfactory, to raise the question by motion in that House. He thought that they would find that this convention was a very satisfactory arrangement of a very difficult and intricate question with that Power with which, above all others, it was desirable that this country should be in friendly and cordial relations. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member had referred to the question of trade in Tibet and on the frontier. He would not follow the hon. member into these matters, but he would say that when the time came when this convention became a matter of discussion, they would be able to show that on all these, as on other points, the convention was honourable and satisfactory to this country, that it opened up excellent prospects of improved trade between China and Burma, and settled a difficult and dangerous question, and was a convention which the House could fairly be asked to receive with cordial approval.

Sir G. Campbell doubted the desirability of annexation; and

Mr. Bryce, referring to the convention with China, which had been alluded to by Mr. Buchanan, maintained that the arrangements which had been made would be found to be perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Labouchere denied that the late Government were responsible for the annexation of Burma, contending that it had been effected and gloried in by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Blaine, Mr. Illingworth, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Allison, and Mr. A. O'Connor opposed the annexation of Burma, and objected to the cost of the war being thrown upon the Indian revenues.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth sympathised in principle with the objections which had been raised to a general policy of annexation, but, while disclaiming on the part of the late Government any responsibility, recognised its necessity in the case of Burma. Lord Dufferin, he said, would have been only too glad to set up a native Prince on the Burmese throne; he went to Mandalay with an open mind, but came to the conclusion that there was no alternative to annexation.

Sir W. Barttelot paid a tribute to the efficiency of the army sent to Burma; and Mr. Summers argued that the war was altogether unjustifiable.

After some remarks from Mr. Burt, Sir J. Swinburne expressed the opinion that the only way to prevent wars of annexation was to lay the charge of them on the British taxpayer. Mr. Conybeare made a speech of some length, consisting chiefly on newspaper extracts, amid considerable interruption. Mr. Rowlands, on the same side, energetically declaimed against a policy of war and annexation; and

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having explained the course the Government intended to pursue—namely, to vote successively against both amendments, on a division Mr. Cremer's amendment was negatived by 201 to 125, and Mr. S. Smith's amendment was negatived by 199 to 126.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE *ECONOMIST* ON MR. O'CONOR'S NOTE.

IN an article commenting on Mr. O'Conor's recent note on the effects of exchange on Indian trade the *Economist* says.—Against the theory that the fall in exchange has stimulated the export trade of the country Mr. O'Conor adduces several arguments, but the one upon which he mainly relies is, that any gain which that fall might have brought to the Indian exporter has been more than offset by the heavy drop in prices And this argument he himself summarises thus:—

"In fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of stimulating the export trade, because the prices of almost all Indian produce in the European markets have fallen in much greater ratio than the rate of exchange, and the whole advantage resulting from a low exchange has been neutralised; a balance of disadvantage being left against the exporter, prices paid at ports of shipment in India for produce not having fallen in the same proportion as in Europe.

"In fact, looking at the returns of trade, the export trade has not thriven so well during the last three years, with an unprecedented fall in exchange, as in former periods, although in this period there have been good seasons and generally abundant harvests in India, while in former periods trade has had to struggle under the difficulties caused by bad seasons and by war."

Now, in this argument it will be observed the soundness of the theory that the fall in exchange acts as a bounty upon and, consequently, as a stimulus to exports is tacitly admitted. All that Mr. O'Conor seeks to maintain is, that in the case of India this natural tendency has been more than counteracted by other special influences, and it is just here that his case breaks down. For even if it be admitted that, owing to the fall in prices, the Indian exporter has not benefited so largely as he would otherwise have done, he has nevertheless benefited greatly. Mr. O'Conor acknowledges "that the low rate of exchange has counterbalanced to the extent of about two-thirds (roughly) the disadvantage of low prices in the consuming markets." Thus, if the fall in exchange has not brought profit to the Indian exporter, it has, on Mr. O'Conor's own showing, saved him from heavy loss. In this way it has, to use again Mr. O'Conor's own words, "been one of the factors in preventing great depression of trade" in India, and to maintain that an influence which has been powerful enough to transform "great depression" into moderate expansion has not acted as a stimulant, is, on the face of it, absurd. Nor is it less absurd, when it is admitted that to India the fall in exchange has had this beneficial effect, for the Indian Government to speak of that fall as they have been doing lately, as an unmixed and unmitigated evil.

From the untenable position into which his chief argument has thus led him Mr. O'Conor seeks to escape, by contending that although the fall in exchange has proved a partial remedy for low prices, yet "it has proceeded from the same cause as these low prices, namely, the appreciation of gold. While exchange has fallen 20 per cent., which means a gain of 20 per cent. to the exporter, prices in England have fallen 30 per cent. all round, and this means a loss of more than 20 per cent. to the exporter, allowing for the slight fall in prices at Calcutta and Bombay." On balance, therefore, he maintains, the exporter has suffered loss. But no sooner does he enunciate this proposition than he proceeds to disprove it, by demonstrating with perfect conclusiveness that the fall in prices, which he attributes to the appreciation of gold, is due to quite different causes. Taking for illustration the article wheat, he shows that the average price in the London market in 1885 was nearly 32 per cent. less than the average price of 1870. Almost in the next paragraph, however, he goes on to show that, owing to the reduction in ocean freights, it was possible to lay down the wheat in London last year "from 20 to 24 per cent. more cheaply than in 1872." Out of a total fall of 32 per cent. in London prices, we have thus, say, 22 per cent. accounted for by low freights, leaving only 10 per cent. to be borne by the exporter. And against the 10 per cent. loss we have to set the 20 per cent. gain which Mr. O'Conor calculates the exporter has realised from the fall in exchange, so that instead of the net result being, as Mr. O'Conor contends, a loss, it is, according to his own figures, a 10 per cent. gain. Here again, then, Mr. O'Conor succeeds to admiration in demolishing his own case, and in proving not only that the Indian exporter has realised a substantial gain from the fall in exchange, but also that those who would attribute the fall in prices during recent years mainly to an appreciation of gold are grievously mistaken.

It may be doubted, however, whether Mr. O'Conor's fallacious arguments are more destructive of the cause he seeks to promote than are his assertions. We are certainly not disposed to differ from him when he expresses the opinion that it would have been better for India if the exchange had not been disturbed. While we have always been careful to point out that the disturbance has been attended with some counterbalancing advantages, which there has been too great a disposition to ignore, we have always admitted that on balance it was more injurious than beneficial. The injury, however, is infinitely smaller than would be inflicted by any attempt to combat by such legislation as the bi-metallists propose, what is, after all, a perfectly natural fall in the price of silver. What it is that bi-metallists aim at Mr. O'Conor very frankly states. "If," he writes, "gold is appreciated in value because by the withdrawal of silver from currency in all great commercial countries, more work is thrown upon gold than can be efficiently done by the available stocks of the metal, it is obvious that the re-monetisation of silver will stop its further appreciation so far as it is due to this cause, and that the injury of low prices, with its attendant partial redress in a low exchange, caused to Indian trade by the appreciation of gold, will cease." It would have been interesting if Mr. O'Conor had mentioned any one great commercial country in which silver has been withdrawn from currency. For our part, we know of none, and if Mr. O'Conor will consult currency statistics, he will find that of late years the silver currencies of the world have been very largely added to. That, however, is a subject into which it is not necessary now to enter. What is really noteworthy in Mr. O'Conor's statement is his frank admission of the fact that what bi-metallists are aiming at is such a currency inflation as will force up the prices of all commodities. It is a great thing to have the issue thus clearly stated, and when next the Government of India revert to the discussion of the question, they will perhaps condescend to explain how this general enhancement of prices is to promote the general well-being.

THE TITHE AGITATION IN WALES.

A LARGE meeting of farmers living in the Vale of Clwyd and district of North Wales was held at Pentre Celyn, Llanfair, on Monday night, August 30, to consider the action they should adopt towards the rectors of the various parishes who have given notice of their intention to distrain for tithes. Delegates were present from all the surrounding parishes, and it was resolved that common action would be taken in resisting payment to the uttermost, and to institute a constitutional agitation for the total repeal of the impost. It was stated that at a previous meeting at this place thirty farmers enrolled their names and determined to have their goods sold at public auction before paying. At present active operations between rectors and tenant-farmers are confined to four parishes, one of which is Llanrhaidr, a charming little village a few miles out of Denbigh. The vicar, the Reverend J. P. Morgan, who has been quite recently instituted, states that a deputation of farmers waited upon him and asked for a reduction on the tithes then becoming due. He expressed his sympathy with them; but said that in setting such a precedent he had to consider the circumstances of his brother-clergy who held smaller livings. He would consult them and reply later on. The living of Llanrhaidr had depreciated more than £100 a year in value since his predecessor held it. The farmers subsequently held a meeting and wrote to him demanding a reduction of 25 per cent. He replied that it was impossible for him to entertain the demand, and should they persistently refuse to pay the tithes he should be reluctantly compelled to act as other rectors were doing. The farmers of Llanrhaidr state that of 360 farmers in the parish no fewer than 250 refused to pay the tithes at the audit on the 13th of July, and there is no reason to believe that any of them have since paid the money. In Llanrhaidr parish there is an anti-tithe association, with an acting chairman and secretary. The gross amount of the tithes there is £760, which is, however, divided between three livings. At Llanarmon, the rector, the Reverend Evan Evans, has been under police protection, several men being stantioned in and about the rectory-house, although the farmers warmly disclaim any intention of doing violence to the vicar. The Socialists are actively at work among the disaffected farmers.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

EARTHQUAKE shocks have been felt in the south of Europe, particularly in Greece, where the towns of Filiatra, Gargaliano, and Marathoupolis in Messenia, and the villages of Kyparissi and Choremi in Arcadia were completely destroyed. Many other towns and villages suffered more or less. At Katacolo scarcely a house remains habitable. It is estimated that 300 persons have been killed, while the injured are estimated at double that number. The Athens' correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—The terrible calamity that has befallen this country is by far the greatest it has experienced since Greece became a kingdom. The news that reaches us from the provinces is heartrending. In some places whole families have been found buried under the ruins of their houses, to say nothing of numbers of lives lost, and the utter destruction of entire towns, the rebuilding of which will require millions of francs. The injured are to be counted by hundreds.

THE REVIVAL OF OBSTRUCTION IN PARLIAMENT.

THE art of parliamentary obstruction has been revived in the House of Commons. On Monday night, August 30th, for instance, a dragging debate on Burma was kept alive purely to suit the convenience of one Scotch Radical. On Tuesday, when the debate drifted into a new channel, and the wrongs of the crofters were aired, the Parnellites made no secret of their design to keep the discussion going until long after the time of its natural death; and their efforts were so artless in their simplicity, and so free from all attempts at disguise, that before the night was over some four or five of the Nationalist members had been peremptorily silenced by the Speaker for "irrelevancy," "tedious repetition," or for "trifling with the House." On Wednesday there was not much in the debate which then commenced on the Belfast riots that could be made fair matter for complaint; but, when the debate was renewed on Thursday night, the old obstructive arts were renewed, and though the Government did succeed in getting one stage of the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech passed, they were prevented by a determined minority—composed, unfortunately, not of the followers of Mr. Parnell alone—from making any further progress.

There had been a thin House all the evening until the hour grew late and the time approached for a division. The early part of the evening had been filled up by the speeches of Mr. P. Macdonald, Colonel Saunderson, and Mr. John Morley; and the proceedings had even grown lively when Colonel Saunderson was addressing the House. At one time the Colonel's repetition in the House itself of the language he had used in Ireland, advising Ulstermen to "resort to force" rather than be handed over to the "tender mercies" of a Parnellite party, subsidized from abroad, threatened to lead to something serious; but the incident passed over without serious interruption to the thread of debate, and had no other result than to prompt Mr. Johd Morley to denounce Colonel Saunderson for "using the language of a rebel," and to warn him that he might yet become "a gaol-bird."

When strong phrases of this sort were flyng about, it is not much to be wondered at that the blood on both sides of the House began to grow heated. Mr. Macartney, an Ulster Loyalist, had before long to be called to order for describing Mr. Pinkerton, a Protestant Parnellite, as "a renegade from his religion;" and a little later Mr. Redmond had to be admonished from the chair for asserting that Mr. Macartney's language was "low and scurrilous," and was subsequently compelled to apologise to the House for declaring that the honourable gentleman's remarks were ungentlemanly." But it was reserved for Sir William Harcourt, of all men—a Privy Councillor and ex-Cabinet Minister—to come into open conflict with the Speaker, and to try, when called to order for irrelevancy, to argue the point with Mr. Peel. It had been known in the lobby for some time before Sir William rose that he was about to exercise all his skill in an endeavour to "draw" Lord Randolph Churchill; and members hurried into the House to see the fun as soon as the right honourable gentleman had risen to his feet. Nobody, therefore, was surprised when Sir William opened a strong attack upon the noble lord, and, fastening upon Lord Randolph's famous Belfast speech, proceeded to flood the House with copious quotations from it, and more or less ingenious and lively comment thereupon. But to quote from the speech with the view of showing that Lord Randolph Churchill was the real instigator of to-day's Belfast riots was one thing; to carry his comments back over very nearly a century of time was quite another. The noble lord had recommended the Ulster Orangemen to "imitate their forefathers of '98;" and this seemed to justify, to Sir William Harcourt's mind, the commencement of what promised to be a long historical review of the condition and doings of the Orange Society from the year 1798 onwards. The right honourable gentleman had, however, made very little progress with his survey when a Conservative member rose to ask whether a digression of such width was really permissible; and the Speaker, after a careful study of the terms of the amendment before the House, ruled that it was not. It was clear that this decision greatly disturbed Sir William, and also produced considerable show of indignation among the miscellaneous assortment of members who follow him. Sir William endeavoured to explain that he was not out of order, and, having thus gently set the Speaker right, he proceeded, with the assurance of conscious rectitude, "I understand then, Sir, that you think I am justified in pursuing this line of argument?" But the Speaker responded very much to Sir William Harcourt's astonishment, "I do *not* think you are justified!" And then there broke out deep murmurs from the Parnellites, and one of them shouted "Shame!" whereupon the Speaker, with just a touch of warmth, declared that he should take serious steps if he only knew who was the honourable member who had spoken. Even this did not suffice to satisfy Sir William Harcourt, who set the House a really remarkable example of want of respect, considering that it came from the front bench, and from one in temporary possession of Her Majesty's leadership; for he began to argue afresh, until the Speaker, in tones of dignified rebuke, reminded him that he was actually committing that most awful of all parlimentary sins—"arguing with the Chair!" This at last brought Sir William to the end of his resources, and it was in quite penitent and somewhat broken tones not long afterwards his speech came to an end.

The attempt to "draw" Lord Randolph Churchill did not succeed, and nobody else rising, the Speaker put the question, and, the debate having thus suddenly collapsed, the division was taken; Mr. Sexton's amendment to the Address being rejected by 225 votes to 128. The resolution voting the Address itself was then agreed to; but when the Address had been framed by a Committee and brought up—a formal work occupying only a few minutes—Mr. Parnell objected to its reception except at another sitting of the House. Lor Randolph Churchill made an appeal to the House against any further delay; but Mr. Labouchere showed that the lessons of the night—or indeed, of the whole week—had not been lost upon the Gladstonian Radicals; for he at once gave notice that he also objected to precipitate haste and wished to move an amendment to the report of the Address for the sole purpose of extracting explanations from the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to this Belfast speech. A division was called; but after the doors had been locked, and before the House was cleared, a new incident occurred. Captain Colomb—who had to speak seated and with his hat on—made a 'curious complaint to the Speaker, that Dr. Tanner, one of the Parnellite members, had crossed over to him, and, as Captain Colomb phrased it, "said that he was not 'paid for it,' and that I was a liar!" The preparations for a division were stayed, and a deep silence settled upon the House for Dr. Tanner's explanation, which was at once forthcoming. "The honourable gentleman," said Dr. Tanner, "shouted to me across the floor that I was 'paid for it,' and I went over to him and told him distinctly that he was a liar! But I should not have used such strong language had I not been exasperated by the equally strong language of the honourable gentleman who singled me out." The Parnellities cheered this explanation—and particularly the obnoxious "liar"—with astounding vigour, while the rest of the House was considerably bewildered. Even the Speaker paused to consider what was to be done in the circumstance; but at last he suggested that the "best course" was for both honourable gentlemen to attend in their places immediately the division was over. Then the division went on; both Captain Colomb and Dr. Tanner going to the chair and holding quiet conference with the Speaker when they returned from the lobbies. The House determined by 228 votes to 121 not to postpone the report of the Address; and as soon as the numbers were declared the Speaker was able to announce to the satisfation of everybody that the little difficulty with the two irate members was at an end—that Captain Colomb had been "misunderstood," had no wish to give pain, withdrew his remark and expressed his regret; and that Dr. Tanner was in an equally amicable and peace-making frame of mind.

But peace was not yet to be restored. Professor Stuart moved the adjournment of the House; and though the leader of the House apposed the motion, and accused Mr. Labouchere and the Professor of an attempt to waste the time of the House, the motion was supported with considerable warmth by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Parnell, and another division was taken; the motion for adjournment being lost by 223 votes to 120. Then Mr. Dillwyn moved the adjournment of the debate, and, demoralized to some extent by the sad example of Sir William Harcourt, went out of his way to express his "surprise" at the way the Speaker had ruled Sir William to be out of order earlier in the night. At this point Lord Randolph Churchill owned himself vanquished; but, amid hearty cheers, said he left "the country to judge" of the manner in which the fight had been carried on. He owned that he could not resist this fresh motion, "made by a very old and experienced member of the House—the last from whom it was to have been expected;" but he declared that the Radicals had now taken a line of action which "could only be described as obstructive." Mr. Parnell rosented this phrase, and wished to have it disallowed; but the Speaker saw nothing unparliamentary in it, and it therefore passed. The debate was adjourned with the prospect of another wasted night before it, and the House soon afterwards rose.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE SIRDAR PRITHI RAO.

IN the House of Lords on August 30, Lord Stanley of Alderley rose to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he would inquire into the circumstances of the reversing by the late Secretary of State for India of the decision of the Bombay Government in favour of Sirdar Prithi Rao; with the view either of reinstating Sirdar Prithi Rao in his zemindary, or of allowing him to bring his case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or of granting him compensation for his removal from the succession to his late brother's property by the late Secretary of State. The noble lord said that the last owner of the estate of the Himmet Bahadur family, Ranoji Rao, died August 13, 1877. His widow applied to the Bombay Government for leave to adopt an heir to her late husband, and the Political Agent supported her application, but proposed that her choice should be limited to a son of Prithi Rao, her late husband's brother. The Bombay Government in a resolution of December 7, 1877, approved of this proposal, and added that should Prithi Rao decline to give a son for the purpose, further reference should be made to the Government. In May, 1878, Prithi Rao submitted a memorial to the Bombay Government with proofs of his being entitled to succeed to the ancestral zemindary to the exclusion of an adopted son. On full consideration, the Bombay Government affirmed Prithi Rao's right to succeed to the estate by a resolution dated August 15, 1878. Radhabhai, the widow, countenanced by the Kharbari, or Minister of Kolhapur, a Brahmin, appealed to the Secretary of State against this decision, and the Secretary of State reversed the decision of the Bombay Government, and allowed the widow of the late zemindar to adopt a son unconditionally, by a decision dated May 27, 1880, and confirmed by a despatch of December 23, 1880, of the Secretary of State. He now complained of the conduct of the India Office on three grounds—first, their decision was contrary to Hindoo law; secondly, the India Office or the Secretary of State were morally incompetent to decide upon succession to property dependent on Hindoo law, which should have been decided judicially; thirdly, in dispossessing Prithi Rao no reasons were given to him for the taking away of his rank and property. He would not trouble the House with details of the Hindoo law with regard to adoption, beyond observing that the Bengal school or interpretation is more lax and more favourable to a widow than that of Maharastra. That a brother should succeed a brother who left no children in the case of a State or of an impartible estate carrying the rank of a sirdar with it was shown in the case of the Gaekwar of Baroda and the succession of the three brothers Gunput Rao, Khunde Rao, and Mulhar Rao to the Gadi of Baroda. Besides, if the India Office had any sound legal ground for their decision which disinherited Sirdar Prithi Rao, why did they refuse to lay it on the table of the House or even to let it be seen? In the next place, how could the India Office take upon itself to decide a question of Hindoo law in opposition to the Bombay Government, which had the advantage of competent interpreters of that law close at hand? Why has it assumed to decide arbitrarily a question of property which could only be decided in a satisfactory manner by judicial hearing? Why did the Secretary of State not request the Chief Justice of Bombay to hear this case, and name two assessors to hear it with him, or else leave it to the Chief Justice to name his assessors; or why did he not take advantage of the statute of William IV. and remit the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council? The Secretary of State had been reminded of this in time if it was true, as was stated in the papers he had received that the Government of Sir James Fergusson had urged on the Secretary of State that this question was one of exact right and that the appellant had a a legal title to succeed, and that they proposed that the question might be left to the arbitrament of a Judge of the High Court. His third ground of complaint was that although this question depended entirely on legal issues, Sirdar Prithi Rao had been dispossessed of his rank and property without any reason for it being assigned. It was not till he (Lord Stanley) had begun to move in the matter that a letter was written on the 20th of April last to Prithi Rao by the Political Agent, Mr. Lee-Warner, professing to give the grounds for the Secretary of State's decision of May 27, 1880. This letter as an exposition of legal matters is eminently unsatisfactory and entirely of a *sic vola sic jubeo tenour*. The Secretary of State says in this letter:—"If, as shown by Radhabhai's petition of July 1, 1878, and the Karbhari's report of November 13, 1877, it is possible to get for adoption any other fit boy of the family, I see no just reason for prescribing the selection of any certain boy in any certain manner." No one at all; except that Hindoo law prescribes a certain boy and requires the consent of the kinsmen. The noble lord, in conclusion, asked the question of which notice had been given.

The Marquis of Salisbury.—My noble friend the Secretary of State for India is not a member of the House, and is therefore unable to answer the question of my noble friend at the table. By his wish, I answer it with such lights as I can. There are in the Bombay Presidency a certain number of petty chieftaincies, of which the rights are decided not by Courts of law but by political authorities, and any appeal from the political authorities is necessarily to the Secretary of State, who decides in Council in the last resort. This is a case of succession depending upon the intricacies of the Hindoo law of adoption. With respect to the case itself, I am sorry that I cannot hold out to my noble friend any hope that it will be reopened. Whether the present mode of disposing of such cases is the best possible or not, it would be very undesirable that we should depart from the usual law and practice in such matters in any one individual case alone. The worst possible tribunal for reopening these cases would be this House or the other of Parliament. My noble friend wanders with ease through all the mazes of Hindoo law, but we are not most of us similarly qualified to discuss the case, and we should, I am afraid, come to nothing but a very foolish decision. Whether the mode of dealing with these cases is the best possible is a matter which I quite admit is open to discussion. I do not think it would be desirable to send them to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Whether it would be possible to have any machinery in India somewhat after the fashion of that tribunal without referring these cases to the Secretary of State for India, is, I think, a matter which may be fairly discussed on general grounds and not with reference to any one individual case. I do not wish to express any opinion upon this subject. I am not competent to do so. It is a matter which my noble friend the Secretary of State for India when he comes into the House can discuss with my noble friend who put the question. But I fear that, whatever we do with respect to the general law, we cannot possibly depart from it in this individual case.

DISASTER'S AT SEA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Navarino, Captain L. T. Bergennamo, which arrived at Plymouth from Calcutta, brought home Captain G. H. Rock, late of the barque Boyne, 1,334 tons register, of London, which was wrecked 25 miles north-east off Pooree, about midnight on June 19 Captain Arthurs, late of the barquentine Syringa, of Glasgow, 842 tons register, which was burnt at sea on June 26; and Captain Saul, late of the barque Huntley Castle, 623 tons register' which was dismasted in a cyclone in the Indian Ocean in May last. The barque was an iron ship, bound from the Fiji Islands to Calcutta. The Boyne ran ashore in Torres Straits. The chronometer ceased to be trustworthy and unkown currents upset the captain's calculations. The last land sighted was Chritmas Island, and the coast near Pooree being mistaken for a black cloud, the vessel went ashore and broke up. The crew sa

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20.

BAR SILVER was quoted 3-16d. lower in London on Friday, making the rate 43 13-16d. per oz. Rupee Four per cent. paper had sustained a further fall of ¼ at 68⅜; and Four-and-a-half per cent. were again lower by ⅜ths, at 72½. Sterling Loan, on the other hand, had risen ¼, at 100¾. Consols were unchanged; but French Rentes were ¼ lower at 110.

In the London Produce market on Friday, Linseed was dull, Bombay to arrive being quoted at 42s. 6d. per quarter. Fully good fair Tinnevelly, September-October shipment, was quoted at 4⅝d. per lb. Saturday's London Financial telegram showed no change whatever; nor was there any in the London Produce market. The import of Linseed was given at 23,000 quarters

In Liverpool the market closed steady on Friday; sales 10,000 bales, of which, however, 1,000 were Surats. Mid-Uplands were again quoted at 5¼d., the rate of 5 1-16d. given in the previous day's telegram having been transmitted in error. There was no change in other spot or in any arrival quotations. Saturday's market closed firm, arrivals steady, but without any change whatever in prices.

The weekly statistics from Liverpool show a further decline in stock of 51,000 bales; and in Surats a further increase of 6,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off 40,000 bales more, compared with the previous week's estimate; while of East Indian it was 8,000 bales less than on last Friday. The Trade took 68,000 bales during the week, which was more by 13,000 bales than the previous record.

New York advices under Friday's date made Mid-Uplands unchanged, but Futures for January four points lower; receipts at the U. S. Ports 13,000 bales. Saturday's message reports the recovery of Futures to 9·31, and quotes spot un changed at 9 5-16. Receipts 14,000 bales,

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's Receipts	72,000	85,000	80,000
" Exports to U. K.	21,000	12,000	19,000
" " Continent	3,000	9,000	2,400
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	126,000	160,400	137,800
" Exports to U. K. "	33,000	22,200	45,000
" " Continent "	7,000	16,900	8,400
" Stock in the Ports	209,000	188,000	159,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons will the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	1,04,000	1,104,670	1,403,350
" " Surats	312,000	222,340	548,740

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	381,000	511,080	622,210
" London	25,000	36,000	70,000
American afloat	30,000	12,000	26,000
East Indian "	32,000	10,000	32,000
	468,000	559,080	750,210
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5 7-16d.	5 15-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	3 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 5-16d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	3d.	1-4d.

Our local markets re-opened this morning after the Parsee new year holidays; but for all the business that has been done, they might just as well have remained closed.

COTTON has continued stagnant, and we have not heard of a single transaction either for export or in the Bazaar. We may quote:—

	Per candy.
Good Bengals, Dec.	Rs. 161; Jan. Rs. 160
F. G. " "	166; " 165
Fine " "	176; " 175
Good Broach, Mar.	215
Fine " "	225

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—No business has transpired to-day in either. There are buyers of Red Delhi Wheat, for October delivery, at Rs. 3-13-0 to Rs. 3-13-6; and of Ekdani (91 per cent.), for April-May, at Rs. 4-4-0. Barley is in slight demand from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 2-13-0, according to quality. Seeds are lifeless and nominally unchanged. The Wheat market closes firm in tone, sellers declining to give way, and we may quote:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-4-6
No. 1 do.	" 4-3-6
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-15-6
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-0-6

The total receipts of the principal articles of Produce into Bombay, for the six days ending the 18th September, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,753 bales.
Wheat	303,728 cwt.
Linseed	23,466 "
Rapeseed	3,289 "
Gingelly seed	2,817 "
Poppy seed	2,038 "
Groundnuts	1,782 "

The Chamber of Commerce Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports bring news up to this day's date. The record, on the whole, continues very favourable; but at Kangaum, in the Belgaum districts, as well as at Wadwan and Bhownuggur, more rain was wanted, and, in the last named circle, it is stated that the plants will be slightly damaged by drought.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet to-day for ordinary transactions, but one Bank having been a strong seller, with no enquiry from the usual buyers, the rate has been raised ⅛d. for Bank Bills, at which other Banks have been large purchasers. Mercantile Bills are practically unchanged, although the easy rates obtained in the morning could hardly be got at the close of the day. As Bank telegraphic is still offering at 1s. 4 29-32d.—the highest rate of the day—we may look for a firm market to-morrow; and probably a rise in Silver and Council Drafts may follow. It will be seen that this rise in Exchange is not of local origin, for Export business has never been duller all the monsoon; while Calcutta showed no signs of higher rates this morning. But China has shipped more tea and silk this season, and this is probably the chief cause of our advance in rates. There is also the withdrawal of cash from the Bank of Bombay to be reckoned with—over 60 lakhs during the week, and a good deal of it is said to have gone to Burma. We quote this evening:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 29 32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1·80 to 1·80½ "

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 20,63,420
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	" 15,8 ,018
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 11,9 ,514
Government Securities	Inc.	" 1,05,796
Loans	Dec.	" 85,580
Bills Discounted	Inc.	" 9,29,885
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 2,64,792
Cash and currency Notes	Dec.	" 60,85,043

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. Paper has declined 3-16ths, say to Rs. 98; and Four-and-half per cent. is ⅜ lower, at Rs. 102½.

FREIGHTS are quiet, but we hear of several new fixtures, say for Antwerp, April, May, and June, loading, 22s. 6d., also for Hull and Marseilles, October shipment, at 21s. 3d., and for two Mediterranean Ports at 21s. 6d. per ton.

SHARES.—There has been considerable animation in this market. The Presidency Banks all show an advance at our quotations; and Mill shares have, in many cases, including Ripon, Coorla, Empress, Framji Petit, Jewraz Balloo, Maneckjee Petit, Mazagon, and Oriental, all advanced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 10 per share. In Press shares there has also been some movement, as shewn in our quotations annexed.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	142,000	500	all	10 do.	812½
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong Kong & Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct.	114xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1.000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	..	490
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	112
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,00	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ltd.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ltd.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	900xd
Borar Mf'g. Co., Ltd.	2,750	200	20	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 25	720
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 124	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	2,000	2,00	2,00	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	5	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,00	1,00	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	170
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,00	1,00	..	890
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,00	50	Rs. 2	840
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,00	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ltd.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,270
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,900	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1,225
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	3,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,220
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	190
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,485
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,00	1,00	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	915
Oriental	5,725	650	625	..	582½
People of India S. & W Company	..	..	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	900
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	915
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1 290
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00	..	665
Southern India	1,500	500	50	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ltd.	1,212	25	25		247½
Victoria Mills	200	1,00	1,00	...	490
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	..	810
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	..	830

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	500	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	45
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	150
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 60	600
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,850
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	267½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	462½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	125
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	680
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co	150	1,00	1,00	Rs 20	665

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	} 10 p.c.	185 / 140
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ltd.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	137
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	151
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c.	22
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	10
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	60xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000		210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.c	101½
Cash Bazaar	150	10	10	..	13
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	115
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	10	10	..	...
Kemp & Co, Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	316xd.
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	100	16 p.ct.	96xd
Mechanics Building Co.	5,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.c	90
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	...
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	10	100	8 p. c	55
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10		5 55xd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	2	Re 1	7 4xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	10	Rs.	185xd.
Western India Flour Mills	00	175	100	12 c	134
M. M. ody & Co	2,00	200	200		202

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
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IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

OUR EYES.—Sight scientifically treated, and Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to suit each individual case.
Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses, *without any extra charges*, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress steadily. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary, so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ACTON—August 18, at Brookville, Raheny, county Dublin, the wife of Hampden Evans Acton, Captain Royal Artillery, of a son.
AMCOTTS—August 22, at Barrowby, Grantham, the wife of Major Craycroft Amcotts, of a daughter.
FINLAY—August 21, at Dalkey, county Dublin, the wife of Surgeon-Major Finlay, Medical Staff, of a son.
FISCHER—August 30, at Geneva, the wife of F. Fischer, Esq., of Bombay, of a daughter.
GORDON—August 22, at Canaan Lodge, Edinburgh, the wife of Major Duncan F Gordon, The Gordon Highlanders, of a son.
RUSSELL—August 24, the wife of Colonel J Cecil Russell, late 12th Royal Lancers, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—August 19, the wife of Cecil Thompson, C and T Staff, of a daughter.
WHALLEY—August 23, at 3, Crescent-villas, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Percy C Whalley, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—PERRY—August 19, at St Paul's Church, St Leonards-on-Sea, Captain W Raymond Browne, late 7th Fusiliers, son of the late William and Lady Letitia Browne, of Browne's-hill, Carlow, to Adelaide A Villiers, daughter of the late Rev Henry Pritties and Lady Katharine Perry, the Rectory Tullamelan, and cousin of the late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India.
GIPPS—FEILDEN—On St Bartholomew's Day, at Babington, Cheshire, Major-General Reginald R Gipps, C S, Commanding the Home District, to Evelyn Charlotte Wilhelmina, second daughter of the late Colonel Robert Feilden, of Dulas Court, Hereford.
MAKINS—YOUNG—August 19, at Hatfield Peverel Church, Mr William Henry Makins, late 13th Hussars, eldest son of Colonel Makins, M P, of Rotherfield Court, Henley-on-Thames, and 1, Lowther-gardens, to Mary Agnes, only daughter of Sir Charles L Young, Bart, of Hatfield Priory, and 5, Ashburn-place, S W.
PINHEY—PUTNAM—August 21, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert William Spottiswoode Pinhey, Barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's-inn and Karachi, Sindh, to Amy Victorine, third daughter of the late George Palmer Putnam, Esq., of New York.
SPEED—WORSLEY—August 17, at St. James's, Piccadilly Henry Fearnside Speed, Major (retired), 3rd Suffolk Regiment, youngest son of the late Captain William J. Speed, 4th King's Own Royal Regiment, to Florence Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Cayley Worsley, Esq., of 41, Redcliffe-square.

DEATHS.

BROWNRIGG—August 21, at Sydney House, Guildford, after a long illness, Charlotte, widow of the late Colonel Brownrigg, 84th Regiment.
CLARKE—August 16, at Clifton, Matilda Finnellia Clarke, only daughter of the late Tredway Clarke, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 65.
HILL—August 20, at Southsea, Major-General Sir William Hill, K.C.S.I., of 8, Kensington-garden-terrace, aged 26.
KING—August 21, at Walden-place, Saffron Walden, Major William Affiex King, youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., aged 55.
MURRAY—August 21, at The Knoll, Camberley, Surrey, of consumption, Thomas Andrew Lumsden Murray only surviving and dearly loved son of Major-General T. A. L. Murray, late Royal Engineers, aged 32.
PENNINGTON—August 23, drowned near Machynlleth, N. Wales, Marie, wife of A. L. Pennington, Northumberland Fusiliers, and daughter of H. G. Keene, C.I.E., aged 26.
WODEHOUSE—August 21, at Cairo, from enteric fever, Constance, wife of Major Josceline Wodehouse, Royal Artillery.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DOYLE—September 18, the wife of E. J. Doyle, Esq. Station Master, Kasara, of a son.

DEATH.

MEHTA—September 20, at 22, Hornby Road, Fort, at the residence of her nephew, Mr. Framjee C. Mehta, of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Rattanbai, widow of the late Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Mehta, sister-in-law of Mr Dhanjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta, and daughter of the late Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Billimoria, aged 48 years. The *Oothamna* ceremony will be performed at the Hormasjee Wadia's Fire-temple, Chandanwady, to-morrow (22nd instant).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHEPHARD—September 17, at Cathedral Gardens, Madras, the wife of H. H. Shephard, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1886.

THE debate on Mr. Samuel Smith's and Mr. Cremer's amendments to the Address brought out nothing more clearly than the cheeriness with which the front Benches, Opposition and Governmental, look upon the situation in Burma. Sir John Gorst proved conclusively and clearly that the Burmese are anxious to have us in the country, spite of dacoits and the little obstacles to peace which thirty thousand men are going to remove. His predecessor at the India Office said much the same thing, fully associating the late Government with the enterprise, and also with the intention that India should pay for it. Mr. Smith, we think, might have made out a stronger case than he did for his proposition that the expenses of the war should not be paid wholly by India. The poverty of the country, the embarrassment in which the fallen rupee threatens to land us, the vote of the National Indian Congress against annexation, were all relevant to the question. But such strength as there is in the plea for relieving India of part of the outlay arises out of the fact that a determination to defeat the designs of France was the immediate motive for annexation. The dream of Dupleix lingers in the minds of French politicians, notwithstanding the many discouragements that France has met with in her efforts to found a great Colonial Empire in the East. The French intrigues in Burma last year were a chief determining cause of our intervention, and it is a question that may fairly be argued whether a measure intended in one of its aspects at all events to check the growth of French influence in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula was a measure of exclusively Indian interest. If Professor Seeley's theory of the matter is a sound one, more than half the wars in which England embarked in the past century were wars for colonial supremacy; the whole strength of England was expended in preventing France from acquiring a colonial Empire in the East. Is England to leave entirely at the charge of her dependencies the enterprizes which in the eighteenth century were done at her own cost and by her own effort? Or, to put the case in a more concrete way, who would have been most affected if the French had secured a footing on the Irrawaddy—the people of India or the manufacturing classes in England? The formation of a great French colonial system in the Peninsula would have its influence upon India, and that influence would not be for good. But India's commercial interest in the fact in the present stage of her manufacturing development would be small. England's interest would be large—large we suppose in proportion to the eagerness with which Lancashire and the manufacturing districts in general urged Lord Salisbury's first Government to annex the country. The authorities are undoubtedly against those who urge that India ought not to be asked to pay the whole cost of the war. Mr. Gladstone, by a course of argument which saved Sir John Gorst much thinking on his own account, has demonstrated the justice of sending the bill to India; and his successors are no less fully persuaded that the war is no concern of England's, except so far as England can get benefit out of it.

Protests against putting the burden on India must under these circumstances count as voices and nothing more. The two front benches are against a consideration of the claims of this country, and against such a combination it will not be easy for merely independent critics to prevail. The most remarkable feature of the debate, however, was not the strong conviction which prevailed on the official and the ex-official benches that India ought to pay, but the belief that she would not have much to pay. Sir John Gorst, by a very convenient process in arithmetic, demonstrated that this year's operations are going to cost next to nothing. Last year's, it is true, cost thirty lakhs; and this year's will cost more than the thirty lakhs estimated. But the extra outlay will not exceed the surplus revenue of Lower Burma; therefore for a mere five hundred thousand or less the whole enterprise can be carried through. This, we suppose, is the India Office way of looking at things—a way admirably adapted for the promotion of present peace of mind, and as admirably adapted for ensuring a rude awakening to ugly facts some other day. This "surplus revenue of Lower Burma" does not present itself to Sir John Gorst as a contribution to the general expenditure of India—as Burma's share of the military expenditure of the Empire and of the expense of general administration. But Sir John Gorst will see the result in the next Budget if the so-called "surplus revenue of Lower Burma" is diverted from its ordinary use. Upon the general question of the necessity of annexing the country the debate threw an interesting light. Lord Dufferin's memorandum which sets forth the reasons which led him to urge annexation upon the Home Government was fully quoted from by Sir John Gorst, and the quotation gave promise of a State paper as picturesque as that famous despatch in which the Viceroy pictured the institutions and the people of Egypt for the benefit of the Foreign Office. The papers confirm our own confident statement at the time that the proclamation of annexation on the 1st of January left it an open question whether or not a protected Prince should be sent to reign at Mandalay. A protected Prince, we now learn, would have been unable to guarantee the country against anarchy. The argument will seem stronger when our own guarantee against anarchy has become more effective than it yet is. Meantime those who had misgivings on the subject nine months ago, and urged that annexation should be undertaken only as a last desperate resort, will find little in the situation to persuade them that they were wrong then, however difficult it would now be to turn back to the safer path from which British policy diverged in February.

WE referred a few weeks since to the answer which the Government had given to the memorial of a joint committee representing the European and Eurasian schools in this city, who asked for the removal of certain disadvantages under which the statutory native of India lies in regard to admission to the public service. The answer, as we showed, was in most respects disappointing to the committee, though they gained something through their intervention in a promise by the Government that they would remove the existing inequality of accepting Standard V. in Anglo-Vernacular schools as a qualifying test for subordinate appointments, and refusing to accept the equivalent standard in European schools. The answer of Government to the memorial refers, in the preamble, to the report which the Director of Public Instruction wrote upon it, and which may be assumed to have had its due weight in helping the Government to come to a decision upon the matter. There is reason to believe that in this document something less than justice has been done to the memorialists and their clients. They may have asked the most unreasonable things that zeal in good works ever urged men to ask, but their requests, which were published in our columns at the time, were set forth in English plain enough it might have been thought to secure them against misinterpretation. There is certainly nothing in the memorial which warrants the half censure that the Director of Public Instruction appears to have passed upon the committee, for asking Government to exempt a single class from the rule which restricts the higher revenue appointments to graduates. As we showed a month ago, they have asked for nothing of the kind, and it is a pity that a request which was put in sufficiently plain language should have been misunderstood. The contention of the committee is that the rule, as it stands, practically excludes domiciled Europeans and Eurasians from these appointments, and that it is therefore in conflict with the ruling of the Secretary of State that these classes, as statutory natives of India, are entitled to such a fair share of the higher appointments in the Government service as their qualifications and merit may warrant. The whole question is one of practice and not of theory, and the practical fact which lies at the root of it is that the statutory natives are as a class too poor to go through a University course and so to put themselves on an equality with other classes in regard to revenue appointments. We are reluctant to hint at disingenuousness in this connection; but it is difficult to get rid of the idea when we hear that one of the arguments employed in opposition to the memorial is that it is not poverty that prevents Eurasian and domiciled European boys going through the University course, because Hindus and especially Brahmins are poorer. An estimate of poverty which takes account of means alone and ignores the respective necessities of the classes compared is too one-sided and misleading to deserve a place amongst the arguments by which the policy of a Government ought to be influenced. But it is not more unjust to the statutory natives than the assertion that it is not poverty but inaptitude for study and the bad equipment and the indifferent teaching of the schools they attend that keeps back boys of this class. This particular injustice, happily, is too palpable to stand so long as it can be said of the pupils in these schools, as is said of their work in the year 1884-85, that no other class of students obtained so high a percentage of success. The schools, there is abundant warrant for saying, do all that is needed for the school career, and they do it well; beyond that stage they can do nothing. There should be more than one way of removing the practical disabilities which, despite the appearance of a theoretical equality amongst classes, lie upon the poorer Europeans and Eurasians. If College scholarships are out of the question, the reservation of a certain number of revenue appointments for which it shall not be indispensable for the candidates to be graduates would open the door to a section of the community against whom it is now closed, not by order of Government it is true, but by the hard facts of their daily life. It may not be easy to persuade the Government to reopen the question dealt with in their recent answer to the memorial. But there seems reason to believe that some of the considerations which were brought before them did anything but justice to the memorialists and their clients, and if that is so it would not be unreasonable to ask for a reconsideration of the case.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

THE intense heat of the weather in the early part of this week made constant attendance in the House of Commons almost intolerable; and I gladly avail

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A COLONIAL AND INDIAN INSTITUTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has written a letter to the Lord Mayor of London proposing, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, to establish a Colonial and Indian Institute, which shall represent the Arts, Fabrics and Commerce of the Colonies and India, and requesting His Lordship to open a fund for the purpose. His Royal Highness believes that it will stimulate emigration and the unity of the Empire. The Lord Mayor in reply has concurred with His Royal Highness, and has agreed to open a fund.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETURN.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived in London from the Continent.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Russian Agent at Sofia threatens to break off relations with the Bulgarian Government if the plotters in the late rebellion are punished.

THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN INDIA.

ROME, SEPT. 19.

Monsignor Agliardi will embark early in October for India, for the purpose of organising the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in accordance with Article VII. of the Concordat concluded between the Holy See and Portugal.

DESPERATE RIOTING IN BELFAST.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Belfast yesterday was the scene of most desperate rioting, owing to the police having arrested two men for creating a brawl in the streets. The mob attacked the police barracks and endeavoured to rescue the men who had been arrested, when the police opened fire, killing two of the rioters.

MILITARY REVOLT IN MADRID.

MADRID, SEPT. 20.

A small portion of the garrison of Madrid has revolted in favor of a Republic. The disaffected troops marched through the principal streets of the city after killing two of their officers. The remainder of the garrison were however called out, and after a short fight succeeded in quelling the rising. The rebels finding that they were backed up neither by the rest of the garrison nor the people, seized a train at the railway station and took to flight. They are now being actively pursued.

A state of siege has been proclaimed.

UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 18.

Brigadier General Anderson telegraphs from Meiktila that the Kyemindine Prince and Buda Raza have come up from Ningyan to Yemethen, in which district attacks on small posts have been frequent lately.

The Shoay Dah Boh, a rebel leader in Toungdwingyee, is making overtures for a surrender.

Two sisters of the Myentzein Prince are said to be on the way to Mandalay, and men who come in from his camp positively assert that they saw his dead body.

THE CIVIL JUDGESHIP OF MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, SEPT. 20.

Mr. Hewetson, Civil Judge, leaves to-day sick. Mr. Robert Charles Stevenson officiating for him.

THE MYINGAING PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 20.

The death of the Myingaing Prince is confirmed by persons now at Mandalay who saw the dead body.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

It is believed that the Boundary Commission started on the 15th, but the news announcing the departure has not been received as yet.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 20.

H. E. the Governor leaves at 5 o'clock tomorrow, and returns from Colombo *via* Tuticorin by land.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

The defamation case in connection with the Garstin Dacoity Case was forwarded a stage on Saturday by the issue of summonses and subpœnas. The case will be heard on the 10th proximo.

TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The Sirsa arrived from Bombay this morning, also the third squadron of the 1st Madras Lancers from Bangalore, which leave for Rangoon in the Sirsa.

THE CATHOLIC JURISDICTION QUESTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The Goanese founders of Saint Anna's Chapel, Sholapore Bazaar, have telegraphed to the Holy Father saying that they refuse to submit to the Jesuits, under the peril of schism.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Bombay this morning, three days before the contract date.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 17.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, which left Bombay on the 10th inst., arrived here to-day, at 9 p.m.

SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

SEPT. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s. s. Orion, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 15.*

The extra Italian Mail steamer Bormida left here for Bombay to-day.

[*Delayed in transmission.]

SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Company's extra s. s. Khiva left here for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¾
4½ " "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ " Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	43 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 19.

10 p.m.	9·2

MONDAY, SEPT. 20.

8 a.m.	76·0
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	81·0

THE Indian Government, the *Standard* says, has decided to reorganise the Indian Medical Service. Although the administration is divided into two branches—civil and military—Indian medical officers will remain, as now, military, those in the civil branch being liable to be called on at any time for military duties.

A MODEL FARM of ten acres has been established on the Bardwan Raj estate, near the town of Bardwan, under the supervision of Mr. A. C. Sen, Assistant to the Director of the Agricultural Department, and agricultural experiments are also being carried out under his supervision in four Government estates in the Hughli District.

A NUMBER of Indian folk-tales collected by the Reverend Charles Swynnerton are announced by Mr. Elliot Stock. The volume will contain a large number of stories gleaned from oral recitation by natives, and will be illustrated by native artists.

IT is understood that the Secretary of State has declined to adopt the recommendation of the Government of India to nominate a successor to Mr. Justice Macdonell in the High Court of Calcutta. The *Englishman* says :—"It may not be generally known that, when the High Court was augmented some three years ago by the addition of a Civilian, a Barrister, and a Native Judge, the Secretary of State consented to the augmentation only on the understanding that as a Judge of each class should retire or resign no appointment would be made to the vacancy, so that gradually the Court would be reduced to twelve Judges again. The first vacancy since then was caused by Mr. Justice Macdonell's resignation, but the Government of India, after consulting the Chief Justice, recommended that the vacancy should be filled up, the previous agreement notwithstanding. The Secretary of State, however, has now declined to depart from the understanding, and consequently the High Court will lose the services of the acting Judge from the beginning of the vacation. Looking to the increasing pressure of work, it was generally hoped that the recommendation of the Government of India on the subject would have met with a favourable reception."

IT appears from official reports that although the general manufacture of silk in the Burdwan District continues to decline owing to the lower prices and the inferior quality of the cocoons, there has been an increased demand for manufactured tusser silk cloth, and large importations of cocoons were made last year from Chota Nagpur to the chief centres of the industry in Burdwan, Bankura, and Birbhum. The jute industry continued depressed, and two mills were closed during the year, but the two cotton mills in the Howrah District gave a better outturn than in 1884-85. The shellac industry, which is chiefly carried on in Bankura, where there are some 75 factories, continued fairly brisk, though there was a falling off in the price of lac. The manufacture of brass and bell-metal was very active in parts of the Division, and some specimens of this work as well of the Midhapur mats were sent to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. There was a falling off in production at the Government iron-works of Barrakar, as well as at private firms. The output of coal from the Raniganj mines was slightly less than in the previous year, owing to the depression in the coal trade during the first nine months of the year. One serious accident, a boiler explosion, took place "at the mines,"—the name of the particular mine is not stated—which resulted in the death of eight persons, and the managers of several of the coal companies are of opinion that the Boiler Act might be introduced with advantage.

REFERRING to the death of the Rev. C. H. A. Dall, a well known American missionary in Calcutta, the *World* says :—"A consistent Unitarian and a man of some culture, he presided for thirty years over the American Zenana Mission. He took an active part in city movements, and sincerely sympathised with native progress, without indulging in that foolish flattery which succeeds only in whipping up the froth of the Bengali character. Some quarter of a century ago, when the Legislative Council were in rather disastrous activity, and the then Sir Charles Wood had not yet introduced his Bill for the abolition of Sir Barnes Peacock, Mr. Dall reported their proceedings for a daily paper. He gave, however, only a general outline of the speeches, and thought himself at liberty to use his own phraseology. Some of the old Company members, who were more earnest than eloquent, after a difficult delivery in the council-chamber, were greatly surprised the next morning to find their halting sentences transfigured into specimens of American rhetoric of which Colonel Diver or Mr. Jefferson Brick need not have been ashamed."

CHOLERA has broken out at Aksu, and Kashgar is also threatened with the epidemic. Quarantine regulations have been established on the Russian frontier

THE director of the Tiflis Museum, Dr. Radde, accompanied by several other learned men, has returned to Askabad from a scientific expedition in the newly-conquered Russian provinces in Central Asia and in the north of Afghanistan. They are all suffering from violent fevers, but will continue their explorations as soon as they have recovered. They intend making the ascent of Kopet-Dagh and Shak-shak.

IT is announced in St. Petersburg that the Khan of Khiva has relinquished his intention of visiting Europe owing to ill-health.

A DEPUTATION of Russian merchants, assembled at Nijni-Novgorod for the annual fair, despatched to St. Petersburg an address to the Czar thanking his Majesty for the abolition of the free port of Batoum.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES LIMOND BENWELL, of the Madras Staff Corps (retired list), late of the 33rd Madras Infantry, has died at Richmond, Surrey, aged fifty-nine years. The deceased officer entered the army in 1849 and obtained a lieutenancy in 1853. He was employed in field service with the Kamptee Moveable Column in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and in the Raepore district from July, 1857 till April in the following year, and was present at the engagement with the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry and the rebels near Kuttungee, and in the Khonee Pass in September and December, 1857.

THE rarity of such a batting performance as that of Mr. A. D. Wilkins in the recent North and South match at Poona may be seen from some figures quoted this week in one of the home papers *apropos* of Mr. F. C. Maude, for M. C. C. *v.* Wiltshire at Lords, playing two innings of 146 and 143. The only other instances which can be noted of a batsman making a century twice in one match are the following : At Lord's, in 1817, William Lambert, playing for Sussex (with Mr. Osbaldeston and Lambert) *v.* Epsom, scored 107, not out, and 157 ; W. G. Grace, playing for South *v.* North, at Canterbury, in 1868, made 130 and 102, not out—his side losing the match notwithstanding ; John Smith, of Cambridge, playing for All England *v.* Twenty-two of Malton, in 1868, made 101 and 133 ; Mr. D. G. Spiro, for Cambridge Athenæum *v.* Bullingdon, made 117 and 106. Mr. Maude's scores were larger than any of these, and those of Mr. Wilkins' totalled even more than the Marylebone batsman. Although the absence of the eleventh man gave him no chance of completing his century in the first innings of the Northern Team, his own score during the match was 299, and this too with a double "not out." From this it would appear that had the North played their full number at the commencement of the match, Mr. Wilkins would probably have eclipsed all previous records.

PRIVATE advices from Suakim report a satisfactory state of affairs there. The imports have more than doubled within the last two months, and trade is gradually reviving in all directions. Tamai is still besieged, and the friendlies and garrison are reduced to three hundred men, who are in considerable straits from famine. Free egress and ingress are allowed to individuals, but no provisions are allowed to enter, and the result naturally is that the garrison is melting away. Unanimous and repeated requests are made by all the sheikhs in the neighbourhood for the establishment of some form of government, and it is hoped that Major Kitcheuer will be instructed to extend the scope of the administration, which at present is confined entirely to the coast line.

A VERY serious riot took place recently in the Sharkieh Province, in the neighbourhood of Lake Bourlos, Egypt. In the course of the public works it had become necessary to dam the principal canal of the district, the intention being to let the water escape through another passage immediately. The inhabitants, however, seeing their crops suffering from drought, and believing that two days more without water would mean their total loss, took the law into their own hands, assembled in force with such arms as they could lay their hands on, defied the authorities, and cut the dyke. A large disorderly force collected in the district, and the Governor telegraphed for reinforcements.

RECENT private accounts from the Soudan state that the rebel Arabs are gradually concentrating in considerable force within a short distance of Wady Halfa. It is said that already there are 5,000 dervishes a short distance to the south of that place, and that in the course of a month they will be joined by the successor to the Mahdi, when an attack will be made upon the Egyptian outposts. From fugitives who have escaped from Khartoum it is learned that the rebels have two Englishmen at Omdurman, who are said to have strayed from the late Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column and fallen into their hands. One of the two prisoners referred to, it is thought, may be the missing war correspondent, Mr. Gordon, as the description answers to that gentleman's appearance. Mr. Gordon lost his way in setting out to overtake the desert column. Both prisoners are said to be with Lupton Bey.

REPORTS have been received in Paris from Algeria giving an extraordinary account of the state of affairs among the French military forces in that country. There is an almost complete absence of discipline. Duels are fought daily, and sanguinary fights take place between rival companies of Chasseurs and Zouaves, while foreigners are assaulted by native soldiers. The attention of Government is demanded with a view to measures for the suppression of these evils.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard*, who fears that in the excitement of Bulgarian affairs, England's Note to Turkey on Armenian affairs has not received that attention which otherwise it would have carried with it, says :—

The Note itself was indited by Lord Rosebery, and bears date July 6. It was forwarded to Sir E. Thornton, with instructions to present the same to the Porte when the moment should appear favourable to the British Ambassador. Sir E. Thornton, seeing things were quiet, presented the Note on the 16th of this month. The document was translated into Turkish, and when it came before the Sultan, who is never at any time pleased to be reminded of the neglected reforms in Armenia, the Bulgarian *coup d'état* was fresh before him. Of course no reference was made to dates, which would at once have cleared British diplomacy of a want of tact ; but the Padishah immediately accused England of deplorable indelicacy in selecting the very moment when he was face to face with a home question of considerable gravity to press upon his notice the non-execution of his share of the Cyprus Convention. This impression has communicated itself to the Sultan's *entourage*, who to-day style England's policy as incomprehensible. The Note itself, I am told, reminds the Porte of the engagement contracted by either country under the Cyprus Convention, and expresses doubt whether, having regard to Turkey not having fulfilled her share of the contract—notably in regard to Armenian reforms—the question may not arise as to the advisableness of England standing by her engagements under this treaty ; in other words, it is a partial repudiation of the Convention.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE establishments of Serjeant, Corporal and Bombardier, Collarmakers and Wheelers, of the Royal Artillery in India, has been fixed as follows, with the effect from the 1st of April last :—

—	Batteries.	Collar Makers. Wheelers. Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.
Royal Horse Artillery...	11	2	3	6	2	3	6
Field and Mountain Artillery	50	9	15	26	7	13	22
Total ...	61	11	18	32	9	16	28

8 Mountain Batteries have no Wheelers.

MEDICAL OFFICERS who have been allowed to remain in the service after attaining the age of 55 years, are, during the period of extended service, only to be allowed sick or privilege leave.

A SOLDIER is entitled to his regimental pay and allowances up to the date, inclusive, on which he receives his parchment certificate. The issue of pension will commence from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay.

IT has been ruled that the balance of a regimental voyage pay list, on the arrival of corps in this country, shall be exchanged at the rate fixed annually by Her Majesty's Government for the payment of British troops in the Colonies.

THE 5th Bengal Infantry marched from Dinapore, on the 15th instant, for Calcutta, *en route* for Burma.

HONORARY RANK TO INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

THE following rules are laid down for the grant of honorary rank to Volunteer Officers, whilst serving and on retirement, and for the retention of rank on retirement.

2. On the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, a step of honorary rank will be granted whilst serving to a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major of Volunteers who has served a period of twenty years as a Commissioned Officer in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or the Volunteer Forces, and to a Captain of Volunteers who has served a period of fifteen years in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or the Volunteer Forces.

3. Subalterns will not be granted a step of honorary rank while serving.

4. The rank will be purely honorary, and will not confer the right of any higher command than that to which the holder may be entitled by virtue of his substantive Commission. Officers may wear the distinctive badges of their honorary rank, but an honorary Major will not wear the scabbard and spurs of a Field Officer on parade, or Military duty, except when he is performing the duties of a Field Officer.

5. A step of honorary rank with permission to wear the uniform of his corps; will be granted to a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major, on retirement after twenty years' service as Commissioned Officer in the Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or Volunteer Forces, and to a Captain or Lieutenant on retirement after fifteen years of such service, on the recommendation of the Commandant of his corps, supported by the Commander-in-Chief, or Government or Administration under which the corps is serving.

6. A Volunteer Officer retiring after fifteen years' volunteer service, ten of which have been as commissioned officer, and three in the rank he held on retirement, will be permitted to retain his rank and to continue to wear the uniform of his corps on the recommendation of the Commandant, supported by the Commander-in-Chief, or Government, or Administration under which the corps is serving.

7. No second step of honorary rank will in any case be given upon the same substantive commission either whilst an officer is still serving or upon retirement.

8. Service on half-pay will not count, but two years service in the ranks of the Regular forces, or five years' service in the ranks of the Anxiliary forces, will be allowed to reckon as one year of commissioned rank with reference to the periods of service specified in paras. 2, 5, and 6 of this order.

9. Under no circumstances, however, will the reckoning of service in the ranks give, directly or indirectly, any claim to extra pay or pension.

10. Recommendations for the concessions detailed in paras. 2, 5 and 6 must always be accompanied by a detailed statement of the officer's services.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th September, as compared with the statement of the 11th September :—

	11th Sep.	18th Sep.	Increase.	Decrease
Public Deposits at Head Office	83,47,675	41,84,255	...	20,63,420
Do. Branches..	31,10,634	1,25,986	...	15,85,048
Other Deposits	1,99,59,595	1 87,68,081	...	11,91,514
Post Bills	16,234	16,234	...	...
Cash Credits undrawn	10,15,446	9,59,476	...	55,970
Govt. and other authorized Sects.	34,22,531	35,28,327	1,05,796	...
Cash Credits on "	28,8·,039	28,62,142	...	25,897
Loans on "	53,62,091	52,83,511	...	35,580
Current Accounts overdrawn.....	2,374	2,541	167	...
Bills discounted & purchased	1,64,19,777	1,73,49,662	9,29,885	...
Cash balances with other Banks.....	4,48,144	7,12,936	2,64,792	...
Cash and Currency Notes	13,60,366	75,84,323	...	60,85,043

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 9 a. m., with the Overland mails of the 3rd September. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and 2 infants.
Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Crighton.
Mrs. Sutcliffe.
Mr. W. Cattrall.
Rev. and Mrs. Burgess.
Mrs. East.
Mr. H. Holmes.
Mr. and Mrs. Hunter.
Mrs. Hallam.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Johnstone.
Major W. Cooke.
Mr. R. Cornish.
Capt. Sprasgce.
Mr. J. R. Croft.
Mr. W. Ross.
Mr. C. Scholvin.

FROM ADEN.—Lieut. P. E. DIXON, R.E.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 28TH TO 3RD SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

Viscount Cranbrook has relieved Viscount Cross as Minister in attendance on Her Majesty.

The House of Lords met on Monday, but there was no business beyond the reception of Her Majesty's Reply to the Address of the House and a question relating to a case of Indian succession. Their lordships also held formal sittings on Tuesday and yesterday.

In the House of Commons, on Friday last, the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address was resumed by Mr. Sexton, who was followed by Sir W. Barttelot, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir W. Hart Dyke, Sir W. Lawson, Sir W. Harcourt, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and, upon a division, the amendment wrs negatived by 304 to 181. On Monday Mr. S. Smith moved an amendment to the Address regretting the continuance of hostilities in Burma and deprecating the imposition of the whole cost on the Indian revenue. M. Cremer moved another amendment condemning absolutely the annexation of Burma. After debate the first amendment was negatived by 199 to 126, and the other was rejected by 201 to 125. On Tuesday a desultory discussion on the grievances of the Scotch crofters was raised on an amendment to the Address by Mr. Esslemont. The amendment was negatived by 203 to 121. On Wednesday Mr. Sexton moved an amendment calling on the Government to adopt immediate and special measures for maintaining order in Belfast without waiting for the report of the Commission. Sir M. Hicks-Beach opposed the amendment, and after several other speeches the debate was adjourned. Last night the debate in reference to the Belfast riots was continued, Mr. J. Morley and many Irish members taking part in the discussion.

A pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone on the Irish question has been published, setting forth the reasons for his recent change of views, and his conviction that the grant of Home Rule to the Irish people cannot long be deferred.

Lord H. G. Lennox, who was for many years M.P. for Chichester, died on Saturday, aged 65.

The British Association commenced its annual session on Wednesday at Birmingham, under the presidency of Sir William Dawson, of Montreal, who delivered an inaugural address dealing chiefly with the geological history of the North Atlantic Ocean.

The annual British Pharmaceutical Conference was opened at the Mason College, Birmingham, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. T. Greenish, F.R.M.S., of London.

The anti-tithe agitation in Wales is extending. The vicar of one parish, who had sought to enforce payment, was escorted to church by two constables.

A Socialist meeting was held in Trafalgar-square on Sunday to protest against the imprisonment of persons for delivering political addresses in the public streets. There was a strong police force in readiness, but no cause for their interference arose.

Colonel Naylor Leyland was accidentally shot dead by his son while deer-stalking in Ross-shire.

The steamer Quail, from Glasgow, was run down on Saturday by a French steamer off Dungeness, and the stewardess of the Quail was drowned.

A steam launch was sunk on the Yare on Tuesday by a pleasure steamer, and three lives were lost.

Two gentlemen named Garratt, visitors from London, were drowned while bathing near Lynmouth.

During a fire at a baker's premises at Bermondsey on Monday, one of the inmates (Mrs. Nicholls) sustained fatal and three others very serious injuries in jumping from bedroom windows to escape.

Further outrages are reported from Kerry, Clare, and Tipperary. Among these are the murders of two farm labourers named Flahive and Macnamara ; the motive of the crime in both cases being, it is believed, agrarian.

General Redvers Buller arrived in Killarney on Monday, on which day three cases of moonlighting in county Kerry were reported.

A party of men who had held possession of a farm on Lord Clanricarde's estate at Woodford, Galway, were forcibly expelled on Saturday. The police and bailiffs were refused all aid or supplies by the inhabitants of the locality.

The police were placed on full-beat duty in all the districts of Belfast on Wednesday night, and a military force was also stationed on the Shankhill road. No serious disturbance occurred, though three or four revolver shots were fired from the crowd, and one constable had a narrow escape.

OBITUARY.—Major-Genl. G. L. Benwell, Mad. Ret. ; Lieut. J. L. St. Clair, Mad. Ret. ; J. A. S, Mackenzie, Esq., late Bo. C.S. ; Major-Genl. F. Macgowan, Bo. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. G. F. Bryant, Bo. S.C. ; Lord Henry Gordon Lennox ; Col. Naylor Leyland ; Lieut.-Col. Tracey, R.A. ; Sir John Molteno ; Dr. J. G. Wakley ; Mr. J. W. Wayman ; Mr. John Berners ; the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Ashley ; Baroness James de Rothschild.

Prince Alexander has returned to Bulgaria. At Lemberg he received urgent appeals for his return, and on Saturday he left for Bucharest. Proceeding to Giurgevo he was there met by M. Stambouloff, who is acting as the head of the Provisional Government in the Prince's name. On reaching Rustchuk His Highness issued a proclamation announcing his resumption of rule over the country and his advent has been enthusiastically acclaimed by the people at every point in his journey to Sofia, where he is expected before the end of the week.

The Russian papers urge their Government to occupy Bulgaria, but the semi-official organs do not support that view.

Some of the German papers approve Prince Alexander's return to Sofia, but others protest against any interference on the part of Germany to further British interests in opposition to Russia.

The Hungarian Press is enthusiastically favourable to Prince Alexander, and the Vienna papers, in a more subdued manner, express themselves encouragingly towards him.

The Porte is stated to be preparing a fresh Note to the Powers on the Bulgarian question, but awaits the development of events before despatching the document.

There is a rumour afloat of a probable alliance between Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria as a common barrier against Russian aggression.

A Cabinet Council was held in Paris on Saturday under the presidency of M. Grevy, but the decisions, if any, which were arrived at in relation to the Bulgarian question are not known.

Great festivities have been held in Paris in honour of the eminent French chemist M. Chevreul's attainment of his 100th year.

The British Minister in Constantinople has, on behalf of his Government, urged the Porte to take measures for carrying out the reforms in Armenia stipulated by the Treaty of Berlin. The communication has given great offence in Ministerial circles at Constantinople.

Cardinal Simeon has presented to the Pope an elaborate statement of the condition of Ireland, specially in reference to the interests of the Church.

The fine Kursaal at Scheveningen, near the Hague, has been destroyed by fire.

Shocks of earthquake were experienced at midnight on Friday last, at Alexandria, in Greece, and in Southern Italy. The southern part of the Peloponnesus suffered severely, the towns of Filiatra, Pyrgos, and Gargaliano being completely destroyed, and some hundreds of lives were lost.

Earthquake shocks were also felt on Friday last in South Carolina, and on Saturday in other of the Southern States of America. The same phenomena, but in a more aggravated form, recurred on Tuesday night in many parts of the United States, causing great panic, and in some places considerable destruction of life and property. The town of Charleston appears to have suffered most severely from the visitation.

Intelligence has been received at Rome of further massacres of Christians in Northern Cochin China and in Eastern Sechuen by the native population.

It is reported that the Pope has accepted the compromise proposed by France in regard to the representation of the Holy See at Pekin.

The British Commissioners on the Afghan frontier are still awaiting orders to return to India. It is computed that the Commission has allotted 7,000 square miles of the disputed districts to Russia and about 2,000 to the Ameer.

The French Government has intimated to the Malagasy Envoy that the Hova Government will not be allowed to enter into any financial arrangements without the assent of France.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8 ; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8 ; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8 ; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19 ; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

WHEN the last mail left England, Prince Alexander was returning to Sophia, receiving a most enthusiastic reception in every town through which he has passed. On his arrival at Rustchuk on Sunday (August 29), Prince Alexander issued the following proclamation :—

We, Alexander the First, by the grace of God, and by the national will Prince of Bulgaria, do herewith announce to our well-beloved people that we have this day returned to Bulgaria and resumed the government of the country, and that we give our assent to and promulgate all that has been done by our Regency, consisting of M. Stambouloff, the President of the Sobranye, and of M.M. Slaveikoff and Stranski. We confirm the Ministry established by the Regency ; we confirm Colonel Moutkouroff as Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian army, and express our deep gratitude to our people and army, who, at a critical moment, rose up and defended the honour, the independence, and the glorious name of Bulgaria, and remained faithful to our throne. We pray God to bless our country and to cherish Bulgaria, for whose progress, greatness, and happiness we shall continue to labour as heretofore. Long live Bulgaria!

Within half an our of landing at Rustchuk the Prince ordered telegrams announcing his arrival to be sent to the Queen of England, to Prince Alexander of Hesse, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Roumania. In the two latter he thanked their Majesties for the courtesy and kindness with which he had been received in Austria and Roumania respectively. Before leaving Rustchuk the Prince received the following telegram from King Milan of Servia :—

"I wish to express my abhorrence of the plot directed by traitors against your Highness, and my joy at your return to Bulgaria. Your friend, Milan."

Prince Alexander sent a despatch in reply, saying that he was deeply touched by King Milan's congratulations and expression of sympathy, and he hoped soon to see an accredited agent of Servia at Sophia, and a renewal of close relations between the two countries. King Milan sent another telegram, again wishing the Prince a prosperous life, and signed himself "Your friend and brother." King Charles of Roumania also addressed a telegram to the Prince warmly congratulating him upon his triumphant return. Prince Alexander arrived at Philippopolis on Thursday (September 2) and met with an enthusiastic reception from the crowds which thronged the streets. The population of Sophia awaited the return of the Prince with impatience.

On Monday morning Colonel Moutkouroff, Commander-in-Chief, entered the capital with his general staff. He took up his position in front of the palace of the Prince, and the troops marched past, consisting of a large body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. They were all loudly cheered by the immense crowd which had assembled to witness the scene, and which received the name of the Prince with frantic enthusiasm.

THE CZAR AND THE PRINCE.

The *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg published on Thursday the text of a telegram sent by Prince Alexander to the Czar on the 30th ult. through the intermediary of the acting Russian Consul at Rustchuk, and also his Majesty's reply, which has been forwarded to the Prince at Philippopolis. The text of the message sent by Prince Alexander was as follows :—

Sir,—Having again assumed the government of my country I venture to offer your Majesty my most respectful thanks for the action of your Majesty's representative at Rustchuk, who by his official presence at my reception showed the Bulgarian people that the Imperial Government could not approve of the revolutionary act directed against my person. At the same time I ask leave to be able to tender to your Majesty all my gratitude for the despatch of General Prince Dolgorouki as your Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary ; for my first act on reassuming my lawful power is to inform your Majesty of my firm intention to make every sacrifice in order to be able to forward your Majesty's magnanimous intention of extricating Bulgaria from the grave crisis through which the country is passing. I beg your Majesty to authorize Prince Dolgorouki to place himself in direct communication with myself, and as speedily as possible, and I shall be happy to give your Majesty decided proofs of my unalterable devotion to your august person. The monarchical principle has compelled me to re-establish legality in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Russia having given me my crown, it is into the hands of Russia's Sovereign that I am ready to render it.

The Czar's reply was as follows :—

"I have received your Highness's telegram. I cannot approve your return to Bulgaria, foreseeing its sinister consequences for the country, which has already been so sorely tried. The mission of Prince Dolgorouki has become inexpedient. I shall abstain, so long as your Highness remains in Bulgaria, from any intervention in the sad condition to which the country has been reduced. Your Highness will decide for your own part what course should be taken. I reserve to myself to judge what my father's venerated memory, the interests of Russia, and the peace of the East required of me."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, referring to the statement alleged to have been made by Prince Alexander of Hesse to a French interviewer, that Prince Alexander, if he found it impossible to effect a reconciliation with Russia, and if the two other empires should not change their attitude in Eastern affairs, might decide definitely to vacate the throne of Bulgaria when order was restored, says that no confirmation of the news has been received in Vienna. He adds :—

At the same time, it is thought quite possible that there may be some foundation for it. Prince Alexander has arrayed against him the unconcealed hostility of Russia and Turkey, and it would now appear that Prince von Bismarck, who was understood rather to have encouraged his return to Bulgaria than otherwise, is disposed to abandon him altogether. Then there are defections in the Bulgarian army, not very numerous, but still enough to inspire the Prince and his followers with concern. On the whole, to judge by to-day's news, the outlook for Prince Alexander is not as promising as it at first appeared. That under such circumstances he should think of abdicating would not be very surprising. In addition to the difficulties with which he knew he would have to contend when he decided to go back, he is now told by the German Chancellor's mouthpieces that his person is a menace to Germany. That will be the hardest blow he has as yet received ; for I hear from an excellent authority in Lemberg that when Prince Alexander left that town he was under the impression that Prince von Bismarck was not opposed to his return.

ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS.

IT is reported from Sophia that on his arrival there Colonel Moutkouroff, the Commander-in-Chief, caused MM. Caraveloff and Zankoff, Monsignor Clement, and Major Nikiforoff to be arrested, together with other persons implicated in the conspiracy against Prince Alexander. The Prince gave orders that MM. Karaveloff and Zankoff should be set at liberty, being unwilling to suspect his former Ministers, but maintaining the arrest of the others. From Bucharest it is reported that Colonel Kisaloff has arrested, at Lom Palanka, Cavaloff, an officer of the Cadet School at Sophia. Cavaloff, after having landed the Prince at Reni, returned in the yacht to Silistria, not being aware of what had occurred since his departure. He tried to return to Reni when he learned the facts ; but the crews of the vessels in the port forced him to land, and the military commandant seized him some hours afterwards, as he was making for Cernavoda. He spoke Russian. A large sum of money was found upon him.

A Philippopolis telegram states that Colonel Kiessacoff, a Bulgarian in the service of Russia, has been arrested at Lom Palanka. Major Grueff and Captain Bendereff have been captured at Rahova, with two large coffers filled with Russian money. Two of the chiefs of the conspiracy, MM. Bendereff and Demetrieff, have, it has been discovered, received no less than a million francs from Russia for carrying out the plot. The Sophia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed :—

M. Karaveloff's attitude has been very suspicious. He has allowed some of the Prince's partisans whom Zankoff arrested to remain in prison, and has not disarmed all the soldiers who joined in the plot. Some of these were yesterday doing sentry duty. M. Karaveloff's resignation has given great satisfaction, and the news of the Prince's return has been welcomed by the greater part of the population, as putting an end to the existing anarchy. M. Karaveloff left the town last night—some say for his villa in the neighbourhood. The Metropolitan Clement has mysteriously disappeared.

M. Bogdanoff, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Consulate at Sophia, received notification of his recall this morning. He is to be replaced by M. Nekliodoff, second secretary at the Constantinople Embassy. This nomination is favourably noted in official circles ; for M. Nekliodoff is a real diplomatist and a gentleman, whereas M. Bogdanoff was only an underbred and unintelligent clerk, who ought never to have had charge of the Consulate. His house has been guarded since Monday to protect him against the mob. He is the man who organized a demonstration of peasants, about twenty in all, who went down on their knees before the Consulate and prayed for the Czar's protection. Four of these peasants were his servants. M. Bogdanoff is terribly compromised, for it is proved that he said to Zankoff two days before the revolution, "Your professions of fealty towards Russia are all very well, but they are mere words. Now we want acts."

THE KIDNAPPING OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

An interesting account of the seizure of Prince Alexander by the conspirators, and of his subsequent treatment, has been furnished to newspaper correspondents by Prince Louis of Battenberg. It is to the following effect :—

The military element

of an inch. The oscillation during the earlier shock was double that of the second.

DESTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON.

The latest telegrams received from Charleston represent that the city is in ruins. Three-fourths of the town has been prostrated by the earthquake and twenty houses have been consumed by fire. The loss of property is estimated at from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 dollars. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following additional particulars of the disaster :—

The amount of destruction exceeds that wrought by the bombardment in the Civil War, which occupied eighteen months between 1863 and 1865. The cyclone of August 25, 1885, was insignificant compared with this earthquake. The streets of Charleston are a confused mass of tangled beams, wires, telegraph-poles, fallen chimneys, and house and shop fronts. When the shock was felt, the inhabitants, in a state of frenzy, rushed into the streets, many of them only partially clothed. Cries rent the air from those who had been hurt by the falling structures, from some who realised that in a moment death had invaded their homes, and again from others who screamed through fright. The negro population especially was very hysterical, and unable to afford any assistance to the more self possessed white people. Although houses were blazing simultaneously in several quarters of the city none but the firemen paid the slightest regard to them. Everybody seemed to be absorbed in noting the vibrations of the earth, which were repeated at intervals, and in listening to the fearful subterranean sounds like the groaning of some imprisoned monster. These riveted the attention of the population to the utter disregard of everything else. Up to noon yesterday (Sept. 2), there had been about a dozen shocks, but none of the later ones equalled the first. It is impossible as yet either to enter or to leave Charleston. The railway metals are twisted like snakes. Three telegraphic wires are, however, now in working order, so that we shall probably soon have a coherent narrative, although it is hopeless to expect much detail. Every building in Charleston is said to have received some damage. In other parts of the country some surprising phenomena manifested themselves. A geyser sprang up suddenly in Pryor-street, Atlanta, Georgia. In Lawrence County, Indiana, some volcanic eruptions took place, and among the ejected matter were some pieces of iron ore. At Belle Plain, Iowa, an artesian well was in progress of construction. From it there gushed, without any preliminary warning, a torrent utterly beyond control. Sacks of sand which were thrown in were tossed up like corks by a solid stream of mineral water, the dimeter of an ordinary barrel, which spouted into the air lumps of coal, pyrites, and stones. The chief engineer at Chicago, who was telegraphed for, is now studying how he can best stop this extraordinary flow. Reports from other parts of the Southern States show that at Columbia, South Carolina, sixteen shocks were felt; and at Savannah, Georgia, fourteen. No casualties occurred at those places, and the amount of damage done was small.

Later telegrams from Charleston are very pitiful. Heaps of telegrams from anxious friends remain undelivered in the Charleston office, because the people to whom they are addressed cannot be found. The only places of business open are a drug store, which supplies help for the injured, and some grocery stores. The people are afraid to re-enter their houses, and hence they are becoming famished. Not a hundered houses are inhabited, and there are not half a dozen tents in the city; hence shelters have been improvised from sheets and awnings. Fortunately the weather is good, and consequently the streets and parks contain the entire population, among whom the negroes are conspicuous, huddled together in abject hopeless terror, praying and singing hymns. Here and there dead bodies may be seen. The wounded are everywhere. Some have been injured by leaping from falling buildings; others have been crushed by falling *débris*. No class of building has escaped: shanties, shops and dwellings, all collapsed in Meeting, King, and Broad streets, which include the principal thoroughfares, and in the cross streets from Cooper-street to the Ashley River.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

Observers in Charleston describe their sensations during the earthquake as resembling the swinging of a hammock, or like the motion of a ship at sea, or the attempt to walk after a sea voyage. Captain Dawson, who lives in a massive brick residence, was in the second story when the first shock occurred. He says the house seemed literally to turn on its axis. When the first agony was over it was found that the ceiling of every room in the house was cracked. In the parlours statues had been wrenched from their pedestals and thrown to the floor. In the hall the massive lamp had been turned round. In front of the house the large porch, with its heavy pillars and solid marble steps, was swept away as though it had been shaved off with a razor. Captain Dawson's experience was that of hundreds of others. The best account yet given of the occurrence has been written by the editor of the *News and Courier*, but it could not be published at Charleston because his compositors refused to work. He says :—

While engaged in the second story of the *Courier* office, the writer's attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to come from below, and was supposed for the moment to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, such as an iron safe or a heavily laden truck, over the floor. Accompanying the sound was perceptible a tremor of the building, not more marked, however, than would be caused by the passage of a dray along the street. For two or three seconds it excited no surprise or comment. Then by swift degrees, perhaps all at once (it is difficult to say which), the sound deepened in volume, the tremor became more decided, the ear caught the rattle of window sahes, gas-fixtures, and other loose objects. Then the long roll spread into an awful roar, which seemed to pervade at once the earth and the air. The tremor was now a rude and rapid quiver which agitated the whole lofty strong-walled building as though it were being shaken by a hand of immeasurable power, with the intent to tear its joints asunder and scatter its stones and bricks abroad. As it approached the climax it seemed for a few terrible seconds as if no work of human hands could possibly survive the shocks. Floors were heaving under foot, walls visibly swayed, the crash of falling masses of stone, bricks, and mortar was heard overhead; and without, the terrible roar filled the ears, the mind, and the heart, dazing the perception and bewildering the thought.

In the street the air was filled to the height of the houses with a whitish cloud of dry stifling dust from the lime and mortar of the shattered masonry, which, falling upon the stone roadway, had been reduced to powder. "Fire," resounds from the multitude. A rush is made towards the spot; and at this moment, somewhere—either out at sea or overhead, or deep in the ground—is heard again that low ominous roar which is already too well known to be mistaken. It grows louder and nearer, and is forgotten again in the frenzied rush for an open space. Tall buildings on either hand seem to overhang every foot of the ground between them. Their shattered cornices, the tops of their frowning walls, seem to be piled from both sides to the centre of the street. It seems as if a touch would now send the shattered masses down upon the people below, who look up to them and shrink together, as the tremor of the earthquake again passes under them and the mysterious reverberations roll along like an infernal drum-beat summoning them to die. Again is heard that chorus of wailing which, though it had not ceased, was scarcely noticed a moment before. It is a dreadful sound. The scene is one not to be described by any mortal tongue or pen.

As the writer started homeward, the scenes enacted on Broad-street around the *News and Courier* office were repeated at every step. The Station House, a massive brick building, had apparently lost its roof, which had fallen around it. Further on, the roof of the portico of the Hibernian Bank, a handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture, had crashed to the ground, carrying down a part of the massive granite pillars with it. All the way up Meeting-street the road was piled with *débris* from the tops of walls. At Marion-square a great crowd had collected, consisting of men, women, and children of both races. They raised incessant calls, cries, and lamentations; while over the motley half-dressed throng was the lurid light of the conflagration just beyond the square, which broke out immediately after the first shock, and had now wholly enveloped several buildings in flames. In three other quarters of the town at the same time similar large fires were observed under full headway; the people evidently did not give them a thought. No one watched the flames, all being too intent on listening for a recurrence of that horrible growl or groan.

The coloured people everywhere were loud in their declamations of alarm, in singing hymns, and uttering fervent appeals for God's mercy. Arrived at his home, the writer found the same scenes of destruction and wreck. All the houses in the neighbourhood had suffered seriously. The streets, yards, and gardens were filled with fallen chimneys and fragments of walls; while the walls that were left standing were rent asunder, in many cases from top to bottom, and were badly shattered in every instance.

WAR AGAINST IRISH LANDLORDS.

Unsinted Ireland says :—"This week we enter upon a new era in the history of the Irish question—the era of the elimination of the landlord. Upon the word of the highest authority in these realms, the Irish landlord may be regarded as swept from the path he has barred so long. We owe no pity to the Irish landlord and we feel none for him. He is the impenitent thief of modern history. He spurned the salvation he was offered, and brought his doom upon himself. The British taxpayer has made up his mind unshakably that not a shilling of money shall go to get the Irish landlords out of their difficulty, and he has come to this determination without regard to the colour of his politics." *United Ireland* further says :—"The tenants in the war to the death which the landlords throughout the country have inaugurated have one powerful if repulsive ally on their side, they are backed up by sheer desperation. They are fighting with ropes round their necks. Starvation and desperation stare them in the face. It is an equal alternative with them, surrender or defeat, the gaol or the workhouse. Tame and unconditional surrender means at the best present misery and ultimate extermination. They are fighting literally for dear life. Their resistance will be indomitable, and their final victory is assured."

In a letter to the *Times*, "A Westmeath Landlord" writes :—When Mr. Morley tells the House of Commons that there were 1,268 evictions in Ulster and Leinster in 1885, and 1,859 in Connaught and Munster, it is not the truth that there were 2,127 families thrown out homeless on the roadside. The truth is—and a return to establish the exact figures ought to be called for—that most of them were readmitted as care-takers, and that, with few exceptions, they are now again in possession of their holdings, having either redeemed or come to some arrangement within the six months' period of grace. Indeed, it goes without saying that wherever a tenant has an interest in his holding—and in the majority of cases the tenant-right possesses a considerable value—he will not forfeit it by not redeeming. In such cases it is quite evident that it is due to external pressure, and not to any voluntary action on the part of the tenant, that he deliberately prefers to put himself to the expense of the cost of the ejectment in addition to the rent than rather pay the rent without pressure. I do not, of course, deny that there are some cases of hardship and that tenants are actually evicted who have not the means of paying. But among such cases there are certainly some in which the tenant's inability to pay was due to a want of thrift and to the recklessness which results from a state of demoralization, and in such cases I ask with all humility whether the landlord is the only creditor who is to be debarred from recovering his debt?

Two murders have been committed, one in Kerry and one in Clare; and a number of outrages of a less serious character have been reported.

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

THERE was another disturbance in Belfast on Wednesday night, (September 1) in consequence of the constabulary being reinstated in the Shankhill-road dirtrict. Large bodies of police were stationed in the disturbed districts early in the afternoon, with military pickets near in case of emergency. The island workmen proceeded home without any demonstration, and the early part of the night passed quietly. But about half-past nine o'clock a mob emerged into the Shankhill-road from Northumberland-street, Agnes-street and the adjoining thoroughfares, and began to throw stones at the police. Revolvers were also fired, and at Bower's-hill a constable named Reilly received a bullet-wound in the leg. The police charged and made fifteen arrests. By midnight it became apparent that rioting was over for the night, and before one o'clock the greater portion of the military and extra police had returned to quarters.

The Executive Committee of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union despatched two Commissioners, a barrister and a doctor, to inquire into the circumstances of the Belfast riots for the information of the members of the union. The barrister's report ends with the folowing conclusions :—

1. The June riots commenced in provocation given by the Nationalists on the 3rd of June. This was followed by an incident for which the Protestants are to blame—namely, the pursuit of the navvies by the rivet-boys on the 4th of June. One episode led to another; but thus the rioting began.

2. The rioting would probably have died out about the 7th of June; but there came the rejection of the Government of Ireland Bill. At this the Protestants were jubilant, the Roman Catholics indignant. Still, on this occasion, as the Protestants celebrated their delight in a perfectly legal manner or did not attempt to carry their rejoicings into any Roman Catholic quarter, there would have been no rioting but for the shots fired by Roman Catholics on an orderly Protestant crowd from O'Hare's. The intervention of the police against the crowd thus fired on provoked much bitter feeling.

3. The solid grievance of the Protestant party against the police dates from the 9th of June. The monstrous mistake made by the strange police, and which never could have been committed by a local body, of charging Protestant workmen coming peaceably out of a large factory has excited more ill-will than will easily be appeased.

4. The police hardly ever during the riots, as far as I can ascertain aft r much patient investigation, fired on a riotous mob. They selected another plan, that of deliberately taking aim at insolated individuals. It was so on the 9th of June, when M'Cormick and Mary Reilly were killed, and when 150 shots were fired one by one. It was so on the 7th of August, when 55, Shankhill-road was riddled with ninety bullets, fired, not in a volley but singly, from Diamond-street, as people passed by the house.

5. The riots of the 12th and 13th of July sprang out of invasions by Nationalist mobs into Protestant quarters to take down Orange flags. It must be carefully borne in mind that in West Belfast Protestants and Roman Catholics have almost regular quarters. Whole streets are entirely Protestant—others entirely Roman Catholic. Sometimes a line marked by no external indication will run across a street; north of that line Protestants dwell, south of it Roman Catholics. Thus, in a street of fifty houses, where the odd numbers count as one side of the street, and even on the other, Nos. 1 to 19 and 2 to 20 will be occupied by Protestants, and the remainder of the street by Roman Catholics.

6. On all occasions (and they were many) in which Nationalist mobs commenced riot by coming into Protestant districts, either to insult Protestant sentiment (a very easy matter in Belfast), or to wreck houses, the moment the police appeared they sided with the aggressors, who retired in high natural satisfaction with the result, while those who had been defending themselves were fired on.

7. In no case whatever did a Protestant mob commence a riot by invading a Catholic district.

8. Notwithstanding the facts in 7 and 8, it is hardly possible that the police ever fired on or wounded a single Nationalist or Roman Catholic. The hospital and medical reports corroborate this.

9. The animus of the rank-and-file of the police force was not concealed by them. Before any firing at all had begun, or, indeed, any very serious trouble, Inspector—— told Mr. F——, of B——street, "We will turn up some of their heels to-night," alluding to his intention to chastise the Orangemen.

10. As to the numbers of the killed and wounded it is difficult to ascertain the truth. In the Mater Infirmorum Hospital (Roman Catholics) ten cases were received; none gun-shot. At the Royal Hospital, 120 cases—eighty gun-shot, eighty bruises, ten cuts or stabs—all, I believe, Protestant. At the Union Hospital, twelve cases—four bullet, six bruises, two cuts. But these are only the cases treated in public institutions. The patients privately treated are a far larger class. Two well-known surgeons of Shankill-road eighty-seven and eighty cases respectively.

There is no doubt that much rioting was indulged in by the Protestant mob, and that many houses were wrecked by them. It does not appear, however, that in any case such conduct was indulged in until great provocation had been received. There is no doubt, either, that on several occasions they threw stones in large quantities at the police; not, however, until those accidents already dwelt on had occurred.

The doctor says :—I have taken pains to analyse all the details supplied to me; and I consider I speak with some accuracy when I give the total of the number of persons treated as 582, while the number of deaths may be taken as thirty-four. There were 146 serious gun shot wounds.

FIGHT WITH A LION.

A TAMER named Castanet had a narrow escape on Saturday, August 28, at Puy, in France, while in a cage containing several lions. He had begun to put the lions through their usual exercises, when one of them, with an angry growl, suddenly struck Castanet with its paw and knocked him down. A cry of alarm from the spectators seemed to excite the animal, which tore vigorously at the tamer's right arm. A life-and-death struggle was then entered into between the tamer and the lion. Castanet, trying to rise to his feet, kept his eyes fixed on the lion, which now sought to seize him with its formidable teeth. Fortunately before it could do so, Castanet succeeded in rising from the ground, and, after administering a few stinging cuts on the lion with his steel whip, he left the cage. It was, however only just in time to save his life, for he almost immediately fell unconscious on the floor. He was severely wounded in the arm and side, and lost a great deal of blood. It is expected that Castanet will not be able to resume his dangerous work for at least a month.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 19.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·0
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of Wind*	SSE, N, E, WSW, W N W, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	163
Fall of Rain	1·10
Total fall during month	4·11
year	25·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 20th Sept.	0·44

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

A PAMPHLET on the Irish Question by Mr. Gladstone has been published by Mr. Murray. It is divided into two parts: (1) History of an Idea, and (2) Lessons of the Election. In the historical part of the pamphlet Mr. Gladstone points out the mode in which his language and conduct, "governed by uniformity of principle, have simply followed the several stages, by which the great question of autonomy for Ireland has been brought to a state of ripeness for practical legislation." The principles which he deemed applicable to the subject are as follows: and every step which he has taken from first to last, without exception, has been, he says, prompted by, and is referable to, one or other of them :—

1. The question of a domestic government for Ireland could not be entertained, except upon a final surrender of the hope that Parliament could so far serve as a legislative instrument for Ireland as to be able to establish honourable and friendly relations between Great Britain and the people of that country.

2. Nor unless the demand for it were made in obedience to the unequivocal and rooted desire of Ireland, expressed through the constitutional medium of the Irish representatives.

3. Nor unless, being thus made, it were likewise so defined as to bring it within the limits of safety and prudence, and to obviate all danger to the unity and security of the empire.

4. Nor was it, in my view, allowable to deal with Ireland upon any principle, the benefit of which could not be allowed to Scotland in circumstances of equal and equally clear desire.

5. Upon the fulfilment of these conditions, it appeared to me an evident duty to avoid, as long as possible, all steps which would bring this great settlement into the category of party measures.

6. And, subject to the foregoing considerations, I deemed it to be of great moment to the public weal that the question should be promptly and expeditiously dealt with; inasmuch as it must otherwise gravely disturb the action of our political system by changes of Ministry, by dissolutions of Parliament, and by impeding the business, and derogating further from the character of the House of Commons.

Defending himself from "the torrent of reproachful criticisms brought down" upon him, Mr. Gladstone denies that it is the duty of every Minister to make known, even to his colleagues, every idea which has formed itself in his mind. What is true, he goes on to say, is, that he had not publicly and in principle condemned Home Rule, and also that he had mentally considered it. But he had neither adopted nor rejected it; and for the very simple reason, that it was not ripe either for adoption or rejection. It had not become the unequivocal demand of Ireland, and it had not been so defined by its promoters as to prove that it was a safe demand. Mr. Gladstone proceeds to give by means of a brief outline some particulars relating to the government of Ireland, and to the demand for a domestic Legislature during the last half-century, concluding this chapter with the following :—

What I have in these pages urged has been a defence against a charge of reticence. On the charge of precipitancy I need not bestow many words. What antagonists call precipitancy I call promptitude. I do not deny that promptitude is disagreeable in politics as it often is to a doctor's or a surgeon's patient. But if the practitioner sees that, by every day's delay, the malady takes hold and the chances of health or life are dwinding away, it is his duty to press the operation or the drug, and the sufferer will in due time be grateful to him for the courage and fidelity which at first he mistakenly condemned. I do not endeavour to point out the conditions under which alone the question of a statutory Parliament for Ireland could be warrantably entertained. The real test may be stated in one word: the ripeness or unripeness of the question. All men do not perceive, all men do not appreciate, ripeness, with the same degree of readiness or aptitude: and the slow must ever suffer inconvenience in the race of life. But, when the subject once was ripe, the time for action had come. Just as if it had been a cornfield, we were not to wait till it was over-ripe. The healing of inveterate sores would only become more difficult, the growth of budding hopes more liable to be checked and paralyzed by the frosts of politics. For England, in her soft sequestered leisurely, very leisurely consideration, with adjournments interposed, as it had been usual, so also would have been comfortable. But for Ireland, in her leaky cabin, it was of consequence to stop out the weather. To miss the opportunity would have been not less clearly wrong, than to refuse waiting until it came. The first political juncture which made action permissible, also made it obligatory. So much, then, for precipitancy.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTION.

Mr. Gladstone devotes the second division of his pamphlet to a consideration of the lessons of the election. He first discusses those lessons as they regard the Liberal party. He apprehends that "the satisfactory adjustment of the Irish question will now be the supreme object of every member of the Liberal party who has embraced its prevailing sentiment at the present crisis;" and he proceeds to draw attention to the bearings of the election on that question. He says :—

It has this year, unhappily, been divided throughout Great Britain into a main body, and a seceding or dissident wing, of which the energy has of necessity been developed in directly opposing the candidate who belonged to the main body of the party, on the ground of the paramount importance attaching to the Irish question. The result has, of course, for the party been disastrous, as a very large share of its energies have been spent in a suicidal conflict. The party as a whole has been reduced from 333 in the last Parliament to 269, or by less than one-fifth. The Liberals of the main body have been reduced from about 235 to 196, or about one-sixth. The smallness of the aggregate poll as compared with 1885, even on the Conservative side, is worthy of notice, and appears to show that a fraction of the electors, not inconsiderable, still holds its judgment in suspense. Again, the total vote for Great Britain was: for Liberals, 1,344,000; for Disentient Liberals, 379,000; for Tories, 1,041,000; for Tories and Dissentients, 1,420,000. Thus the Liberals of the main body came within 76,000, or only 4 per cent. of the united strength of the Tories and the schism. Considering that the aggregate party had suffered a loss which cannot be taken at less than twenty or thirty per cent., this is a remarkable result. Nor is there any obvious levity or presumption in saying that, to all appearance, at the first moment when Liberalism is again united, it must again become predominant in Parliament. But our anticipations of its real strength in the future grow more and more confident when we consider how much it is that Toryism, under circumstances of unprecedented advantage has been able to achieve. It now reckons 316 members of Parliament. That is to say, as against the rest of the House, it is in a minority of thirty-eight; and it is less by nineteen than the Liberal members returned to the last Parliament. It has failed to win from our shattered and disunited party the same moderate amount of success which we obtained against it in November last, when it had the important accidental advantage of the Irish vote.

THE ELECTIONS AND IRELAND.

Proceeding to discuss the lessons of the election as they regard Ireland, Mr. Gladstone says there is nothing in the recent defeat to abate the hopes or to modify the anticipations of those who desire to meet the wants and wishes of Ireland. After a historical resume, Mr. Gladstone reaches this conclusion :—

Look at the question which way we will, the cause of Irish self-government lives and moves, and can hardly fail to receive more life, and more propulsion from the hands of those who have been its successful opponents in one of its particular forms. So much for the case of Ireland within the walls; it is full of hope and comfort. When we go beyond the walls, and consider either the points of vantage gained, or the general progress which has been accomplished, it is yet more, and by far more, favourable. Let us now take some account of the results of the elections, as they are exhibited, not in a gross total, but in different quarters of the country. Of the four nationalities within the United Kingdom three have spoken for Irish autonomy in a tone yet more decided than the tone in which the fourth has forbidden it. Scotland has approved our Irish policy by three to two, Ireland herself by four and a half to one, and gallant Wales by five to one. In the aggregate they have returned more than 150 supporters of the policy, and rather above fifty against it; or three to one in its favour. In England, I might dwell on some remarkable exceptions to the prevaling opinion, such as those of Yorkshire and Northumberland; portions of the country commonly supposed to be above, and not below, the average intelligence and force of character. But for the present purpose we must deal with England as a whole, and we find that she has decided against Ireland by returning 336 opponents of our Irish policy, against 120 who support it.

This is not, then, a partnership of three kingdoms, or of four nationalities, upon equal terms. The vast preponderance in strength of one among them enables her to overbear the other three, and to reverse their combined judgment. The case may be even carried a little further. The minority adverse to Ireland in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, taken together, is 23 per cent. of the whole. The minority favourable to Ireland in the English return, though a small minority, reaches 28 per cent. of the whole. So then, England, speaking by much less than three-fourths of her whole number of members, can give, against Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, speaking conjointly, by three-fourths of their members, an absolute majority on the aggregate return of no less than 110.

After referring to the new place taken by nationality as an element of our political thought, Mr. Gladstone says it must not be supposed for a moment that England is to be regarded as hostile to the claims of Ireland.

What we have before us is not really a refusal; it is only a slower acknowledgment. Whatever efforts may have been made by individuals to bring the national mind at the election of 1885 to a perception of what was coming, it must be remembered that a powerful party had at that time, on account of the Irish vote, the very strongest reasons for keeping the Irish question out of view, and that they set up other cries, such as the "Church in danger," which were known and familiar, and which drew away attention from what was real to what was imaginary. So it is no great wonder or offence if when the subject was novel, and when the most powerful and best organized classes in the country were resolutely bent on arguments which darkened all its bearings, it should have remained a little obscure. But mark the progress that has been made. A subject which, twelve months ago, was almost as foreign to the British mind as the differential calculus, has been inscribed among the chief lessons of all Liberal teaching in every town and country of the land, and is everywhere supported by a large body of persons with a warmth and earnestness equal to any that is felt for any of the dearest and most familiar aims of public policy.

Mr. Gladstone then refers in severe terms to the designation of his policy as a policy of Separation, and declares that none but the few fanatics of crime dream now of such a thing as separation.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF LAND IN IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone believes that the most powerful cause of his signal defeat was aversion to the Bill for the Purchase and Sale of Land in Ireland. This aversion, he says, grew out of misapprehension, which was itself founded on misrepresentations such as the complexity of the subject made it impossible to remove. He now thinks it his duty "explicity to acknowledge that the sentence which has gone forth for the severance of the two measures is irresistible, and that the twinship, which has been for the time disastrous to the hopes of Ireland, exists no longer. At the same time, the partnership between enemies of Home Rule and enemies of the Land Bill, which has brought about this result, will now, we may hope, be dissolved." Mr. Gladstone makes the following explanation :—

A main object of the Bill was to get rid of the bad and dangerous schemes, which alone had seemed possible in the present centralized condition of our arrangements for the government of Ireland. Among the principles of the plan, any or all of which I reserve my title to uphold and urge at the proper time on their merits, and not as inseparable portions of a wider scheme, were these :—(1) To eschew entirely the establishment of the relation of debtor and creditor between the Imperial Treasury and the Irish occupier individually. (2) To deal only with an authority empowered under the highest sanction to bind Ireland as a whole. (3) To accept as security nothing less than what would suffice to place the fifty millions of Consols issuable under the Act on a footing of perfect equality in the market with the mass of Consols already there. (4) In fulfilment of this view, to place the charge, not on the rents proceeding from the land alone, but also on the entire public revenues of Ireland. (5) To direct the collection and course of these revenues in such a channel, as to make their receipt and application not less safe and certain than the receipt and application of the revenues of Great Britain.

The subject may be summed up in three short queries :—(1) Is it right that England, both on grounds of policy and as having been a part and parcel in the wrongs done to Ireland by her land laws and by many of her landlords, should bear her share in providing further facilities for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland? (2) Ought this provision to be made by a liberal use, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of the public credit of the country? (3) Is it wise or justifiable, instead of dealing with some public authority in Ireland, to place the Treasury of this country in the direct relation of creditor to scores, or may be hundreds, of thousands of the persons occupying land in Ireland? To the first two questions I give my answer in the affirmative; to the third I say emphatically, No.

THE CONSERVATIVE CHARACTER OF HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone argues that his policy is eminently conservative. He concludes this part of his argument thus :—

So, then, we may fairly say of the policy which aims at giving Ireland an Irish Government, not only it is a policy broad, open, trustful, popular, and therefore secure; but also it is a policy which, instead of innovating, restores; which builds upon the ancient foundations of Irish history and tradition which, by making power local, makes it congenial, where hitherto it has been unfamiliar, almost alien; and strong, where hitherto it has been weak. Let us extricate the question from the low mist of the hour, let us raise the banner clear of the smoke of battle, and we shall see that such a policy is eminently a conservative policy.

TO WHICH PARTY IS THE WORK RESERVED?

"It is one of the best characteristics of the Liberal party," says Mr. Gladstone, "that it has never foregone an opportunity of closing with a good measure, come it from whom it might."

It was in an endeavour to apply this principle that in December last I promised my best support to Lord Salisbury, if his Government would introduced a comprehensive measure for the settlement of the Irish question. This was an offer made under highly favourable circumstances. A main reason, which governed me in the offer, was my full conviction that if the Tory Government had acted as many were then inclined to hope, the proposal would have an impartial hearing from the Liberal party, and an amount of support far more than sufficient, as in 1829 and 1846, to make up for Orange and Tory defections, so as to secure the speediest and easiest which would in my judgment have been also the most satisfactory, accomplishment of the great design. With regard to that design, I do not venture to forecast from the future beyond the expression of an undoubting belief that a measure of self-government for Ireland, not less extensive than the proposal of 1886 will be carried. It is not for me to conjecture whether in this, as in so many other cases, the enemies of the measure are the persons designed finally to guide its triumphal procession to the Capital. But I hope that, should this contingency once more arise, every Liberal politician, irrespec ive of any misgivings, (should he be tempted to entertain them) as to the motives of the men, will remember that his inexorable duty is to extract the maximum of public profit from their acts.

CONCLUSION.

"If I am not egregiously wrong in all that has been said," Mr. Gladstone concludes, "Ireland has now lying before her a broad and even way, in which to walk to the consummation of her wishes."

Before her eyes is opened that same path of constitutional and peaceful action, of steady, free, and full discussion, which has led England and Scotland to the achievement of all their pacific triumphs. Ireland, in her present action, is not to be held responsible for those agrarian offences, which are in truth the indication and symptom of her disease; from which her public opinion has, through the recent beneficial action, become greatly more estranged; and to which she herself ardently intreats us to apply the only effectual remedy, by such a reconciliation between the people and the law, as is the necessary condition of civilized life. The moderation of the Irish demands, as they were presented and understood in the session of 1886, has been brightly reflected in the calm, confiding, and constitutional attitude of the nation. Ireland has now a full constitutional equipment of all the means necessary for raising and determining the issues of moral force. She has also the strongest sympathies within, as well as beyond, these shores to cheer, moderate, and guide her. The position is for her a novel one, and in its novelty lies its only risk. But she is quick and ready of perception; she has the rapid comprehensive glance, which the generals she has found for us have shown on many a field of battle. The qualities she has so eminently exhibited this year have already earned for her a rich reward in confidence and good-will. There is no more to ask of her. She has only to persevere.

The pamphlet ends with the following postscript, dated the 22nd of August :—

Since these pages were written, the principal intentions of Ministers with respect to Ireland have been announced. The statesmen, who in January deemed coercive measures an absolute necessity, do not now propose them, although agrarian crime has rather increased, and Ireland has been perturbed (so they said) by the proposal of Home Rule. This is a heavy blow to coercion; and a marked sign of progress.

GUNNERY IN RUSSIA.

A SEBASTOPOL correspondent writes :—The result of the excessive target practice from the forts of Sebastopol, which now continues through the whole of these long scorching days, is execrably bad firing. The Russians have much to learn still in the art of gunnery. I lately watched for two hours the practice of two 12-gun batteries, directed against a stationary target moored at a distance of less than half a mile. The firing was wretchedly wide and erratic, many of the shells striking the water at as much as 300 yards distance from the target. During the whole period of my two hours' observation no shell fell within thirty yards of the target. Next morning the same guns were levelled at a target moving very slowly across the harbour entrance at a similarly short distance, and drawn by a steam-tug at about six cables length. Even with this length of hawser it appeared to me that the steam-tug frequently ran quite as great a risk of being struck by the widely flying shells as the target, which, however, was never hit. When one considers the short range, the extremely defective performance of these batteries is almost incredible. Foreign artilierists who have recently rather frequently called in he e to obse ve the results of the bluster and fuss made by the naval authorities have good reasons for the astonishment they express. Nor does it speak much for the naval appliances of Sebastopol that the steam-tug mentioned above has been hired from Kertch for the purpose of trailing a target across the face of these batteries.

THE ARMY.

London Gazette, SEPT. 3, 1886.

ADMIRALTY, 31ST AUGUST 1886.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Capt and Bt Major G A E Gore to be Major, vice Tyers.

Capt W T Adair is seconded for service as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

ADMIRALTY, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1886.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of the 22nd February 1870—Fleet Paymaster G M Blyth has this day been placed on the Retired Lits, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Col-Comdt G Brydges, having completed the period of his command, is placed on the Retired List, under Order in Council, 29th Nov 1881.

Col Second Comdt Sir F W Festing, KCMG, CB, ADC, to be Col-Comdt, vice Brydges.

Lieut-Col and Col F E Halliday, from Special Half-Pay List, to be Col Second Comdt, vice Festing.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Capt S A Sewell, half-pay, has been placed on the Retired List, under Order in Council, 30th Nov 1882.

Lieut R MacDonnell to be Capt, vice Adair, to Seconded List.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bhownugger, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownugger 18th Sept, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE Brig Futth Islam 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Mozambique, August 31st, with ageneral cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Kepla, 1,200 tons, Captain Beagle which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Middleborough (18th August) brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque Valetta, 464 tons, Captain R. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Mauritius (25th August) brought a cargo of 8,730 bags sugar and 16 casks rum. The vessel is consigned to H. S. Seddick.

THE Inch line steam-ship Inchmornish, 1,292 tons, Captain J. Prentice, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Liverpool (17th August) brought a cargo of 2,340 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Hall, Line steam ship, Kirby Hall 1759 tons, Captain British, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Liverpool, 21st August, brought a general cargo and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE steamship Knight of St. Patrick, 1,497 tons, Captain, R. H. Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 18th inst. from Rangoon, 5th Sept., brought a cargo of timber and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to, Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Anchor Line steam ship Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain, R. Hutchinson, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Karachi Sept. 17th with a general cargo and 7 deck passeengers. The vessel is consigned to W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Niagara, 2020 tons, Captain W. Gill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 14th August, with a general cargo, Mrs Maria Gill, Mrs M. Wadia, and 11 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Hired Transport steam-ship Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain H. Hewett, arrived in harbour on the 19 instant, from Aden, Sept. 13th, with the following officers and troops of 5-1 R.A., Captain A Sankey, R.A. Lieutenant G. W. Walker, R.A., Apothecaries Collins and DeSouza 3 warrant officers, 4 native officers, 160 N.C. officers and men, 4 women and 5 children, 78 native soldiers, 10 women and 12 children, and 61 followers and 4 horses.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Clan Macdonald	1796	W. Millar	G	F. Muir and Co.
„ Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	K	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clan Fraser	1319	J. E. Roberts	F.	F., Muir & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	M	E., Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
19	Malda (s)	Hewett	Aden, Aug. 13.
20	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Apl. 18
	Cathay (s)	Ashdown	London, Aug. 28.
	Nigara (s)	Gill	Liverpool, Aug. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
20	Satara (s)	Macfadyan	Karachi, & P. Gulf,
	Calder	Cormack	Persian Gulf,

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Ship King Arthur for Aden and Jeddah.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, for Glasgow, &c.

„ Kirby Hall (s), for Liverpool.
„ Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.
„ Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.

16 Nepaul (s) ..... Alderton .. London, Aug. 13.
Crown of Scotland. Smith ..... Algoa Bay, July 28.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 16.—Steamers ashmere and Glenohill, Ship Carbet Castle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Maclean s—3 packages, lamps E. P. Mahomed 75 cases brandy, D. Cowasji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macdonald s—8 hogsheads whisky, J. Connel; 2 cases whisky and 20 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Clan Maclean s—4qr casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—8 cases cheese, P.

NOTICES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

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Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA
AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS
AND QUININE PILLS GIVE
SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE &
STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR
AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co. Umballa and Kasauli.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND
COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to th stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin taear and healthy, and the hair acquires streuag its action on the orgwing the impor ofncetrinon no hnbtjeit.r

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

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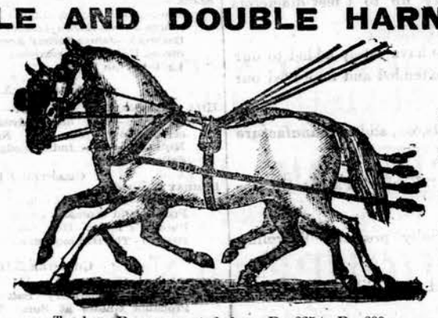

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Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

Fig. 13. Fig. 14. Fig. 15.

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AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.